DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 080 837 CE 000 050

TITLE	A Reference Handbook of the Texas Health Professions and their Support Personnel; The Health Professions in Texas.
INSTITUTION	Texas Nurses Association.
SPONS AGENCY	National Institutes of Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md. Div. of Nursing.
PUB DATE	Dec 70
NOTE	107p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$6.58
DESCRIPTORS	*Certification; Dentists; Dietitians; Directories; *Health Occupations Education; *Health Personnel; Medical Technologists; Nurses; Occupational Therapists; Pharmacists; Physical Therapists; Physicians; Social Workers
IDENTIFIERS	*Texas

ABSTRACT

The fields of dentistry, dietetics, medicine, medical technology, nursing, occupational therapy, pharmacy, physical therapy, and social work are defined in the handbook. The entrance requirements, educational institutions, and licensure regulations in Texas are treated for each major and allied support field. The functions or types of specialization and career opportunities are described. Professional associations, both national and in Texas, are examined and their addresses are given. (MS)

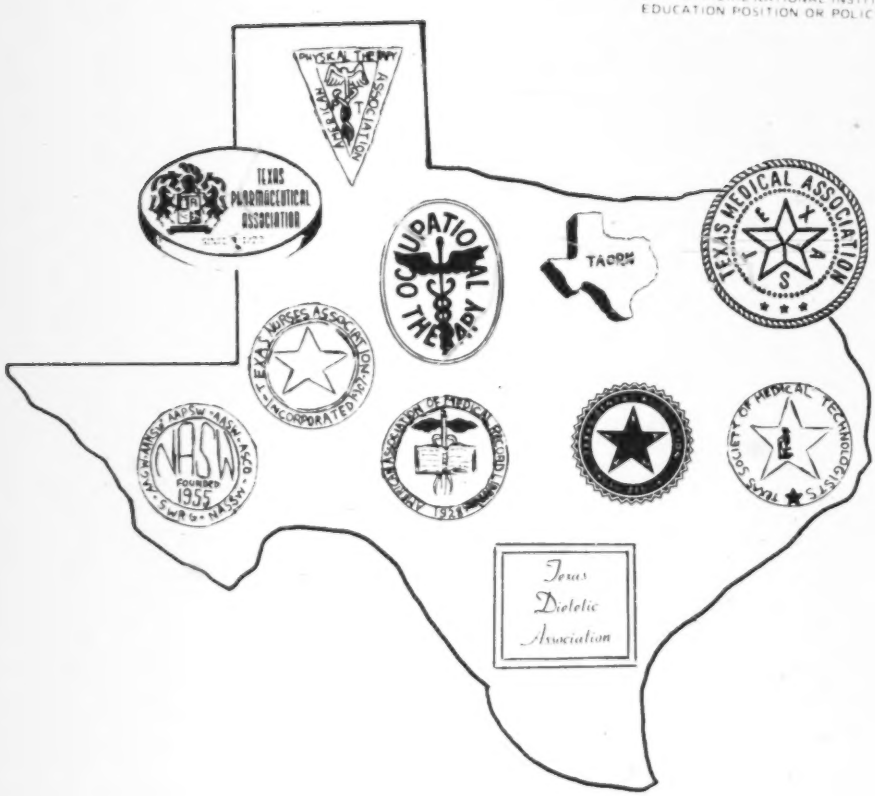
ED 080837

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE CO

THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS IN TEXAS

A Handbook

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRO
DUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM
THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGIN
ATING IT POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS
STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRE
SENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY



TEXAS NURSES ASSOCIATION
1971

CE 000 052

A REFERENCE HANDBOOK
OF THE
TEXAS HEALTH PROFESSIONS
AND THEIR
SUPPORT PERSONNEL

HEALTH MANPOWER PROJECT
TEXAS NURSES ASSOCIATION

1970

A REFERENCE HANDBOOK

OF THE

TEXAS HEALTH PROFESSIONS

AND THEIR

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

A
PUBLICATION
OF THE
HEALTH MANPOWER PROJECT
TEXAS NURSES ASSOCIATION

CONTRACT NO. NIH 70-4166
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
BUREAU OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION AND MANPOWER TRAINING
DIVISION OF NURSING

FOREWORD

Since the Fall of 1967, a group of health professionals have been meeting as the Advisory Committee to the Health Manpower Project of the Texas Nurses Association; the Project being funded under a special grant from the Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, United States Public Health Service. The Advisory Committee has diligently worked together to increase the health manpower pool in Texas and to learn more about each other's professions.

In order to increase this mutual understanding, the Advisory Committee members suggested that the group exchange information about each profession.

The purpose of this manual, then, is to provide members of the various health professions in Texas with easily accessible information about each other's functions, legal controls, and professional organizations.

The compilers of this manual hope that through this simple medium, the health professions will have one more tool to more readily utilize their collective talents to provide improved health services to Texans.

December 1970 D.M.A.

MEMBERS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HEALTH MANPOWER PROJECT

TEXAS NURSES ASSOCIATION:	Mrs. Martha Ann Bobbitt, R.N. President
	Mrs. Lillian E. Taubert, R.N. Executive Director and Project Director, Health Manpower Project
	Mrs. Dolores M. Alford, R.N. Coordinator Health Manpower Project
TEXAS DIETETIC ASSOCIATION:	Miss Marjorie Manning, R.D. President
	Mrs. Marilyn B. Haschke, R.D. President-Elect
	Mrs. Rosa Adair, R.D. Representative
TEXAS CHAPTER, AMERICAN PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION:	Mr. James Thompson, R.P.T. President
	Mr. Rex L. Nutt, R.P.T. Second Vice President
TEXAS OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSOCIATION:	Robert K. Bing, Ph.D., O.T.R. President
	Mrs. Yvonne Dobson, O.T.R. Manpower Coordinator
	Mrs. Patricia Ramm, O.T.R. Representative
TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF OPERATING ROOM NURSES:	Mrs. Elaine Boston, R.N. President
	Miss Helen Lundahl, R.N. Representative

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANS:	Miss Maifair Offutt, R.R.L. President
	Mr. Alvin H. Jones, R.R.L. Representative
TEXAS CHAPTER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS:	Mr. Wilfrid Calnan, ACSW President
	Miss Ila Fern Warren, ACSW Representative
TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS:	Miss Sue Bell, MT (ASCP) President
	Miss Martha Robbins, MT (ASCP) Representative

OTHER PROFESSIONAL GROUPS
INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MANUAL

TEXAS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	Walter Walthall, M.D. President
	Mr. C. Lincoln Williston Executive Director
TEXAS DENTAL ASSOCIATION:	Robert B. Dixon, D.D.S. President
	Mr. Bill B. Howard, B.S.B. Executive Secretary
TEXAS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:	Mr. Edward L. Baker, Jr. President
	Mr. Luther R. Parker Executive Secretary

D E N T I S T R Y

D E N T I S T R Y

DEFINITIONS OF DENTISTRY

Professional

Dentistry is the art and science of the prevention and treatment of diseases and conditions within the mouth, as well as the correction and restoration of defective teeth.[1]

Legal

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing dentistry within the meaning of this Chapter:

(1) Who publicly professes to be a dentist or dental surgeon or uses or permits to be used for himself or for any other person, the title of "Doctor," "Dr.," "Doctor of Dental Surgery," "D.D.S.," "Doctor of Dental Medicine," "D.M.D.," or any other letters, title, terms or descriptive matter which directly or indirectly represents him as being able to diagnose, treat, remove stains or concretions from teeth, operate or prescribe for any disease, pain, injury, deficiency, deformity or physical condition of the human teeth, alveolar process, gums or jaws.

(2) Who shall offer or undertake by any means or methods whatsoever, to clean teeth or to remove stains, concretions or deposits from teeth in the human mouth, or who shall undertake or offer to diagnose, treat, operate, or prescribe by any means or methods for any disease, pain, injury, deficiency, deformity, or physical condition of the human teeth, oral cavity, alveolar process, gums, or jaws. As amended Acts 1953, 53rd Leg. p. 721, ch. 281.

(3) Any person who shall offer or undertake in any manner to prescribe or make, or cause to be made, an impression of any portion of the human mouth, teeth, gums, or jaws for the purpose of diagnosing, prescribing, treating, or aiding in the diagnosing, prescribing or treating, any physical condition of the human mouth, teeth, gums or jaws, or for the purpose of constructing or aiding in the construction of any dental appliance, denture, dental bridge, false teeth, dental plate or plates of false teeth, or any substitute for human teeth.

---

[1] "Dentistry - A Career of Service, Satisfaction, Distinction", Chicago, American Association of Dental Schools and the American Dental Association. (Pamphlet.)

(4) Any one who owns, maintains or operates any office or place of business where he employs or engages, under any kind of contract whatsoever, any other person or persons to practice dentistry as above defined shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry himself, and shall himself be required to be duly licensed to practice dentistry as hereinabove defined, and shall be subject to all of the other provisions of this Chapter, even though the person or persons so employed or engaged by him shall be duly licensed to practice dentistry as hereinabove defined. Acts 1935, 44th Leg. p. 606, ch. 244, Section 10; Acts 1943, 48th Leg. p. 576, ch. 340, Section 4; Acts 1951, 52nd Leg. p. 427, ch. 267, Section 5.

(5) Any person, firm, group, association, or corporation who shall offer or undertake to fit, adjust, repair, or substitute in the human mouth any dental appliance, structure, or denture, or who shall aid or cause to be fitted, adjusted, repaired, or substituted in the human mouth any dental appliance, structure or denture. Added Acts 1954, 53rd Leg. 1st C.S., p.97, ch. 46, Section 1.

(6) Who makes, fabricates, processes, constructs, produces, reproduces, duplicates, repairs, relines, or fixes any full or partial denture, any fixed or removable dental bridge or appliance, any dental plate or plates of false teeth, any artificial dental restoration, or any substitute or corrective device or appliance for the human teeth, gums, jaws, mouth, alveolar process, or any part thereof for another, or who in any manner offers, undertakes, aids, abets, or causes another person so to do for another, without a written prescription or work-order therefore signed by the dentist legally engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state or in the jurisdiction where such dentist maintains his dental office and who prescribed and ordered same. Added Acts 1959, 56th Leg. p. 668, ch. 309, Section 4.

(7) Who offers, undertakes, solicits, or advertises in any manner for himself or for another except in person or by agent to a dentist, or through the United States Mail to a dentist, or in regularly published dental publications mailed or delivered to dentists in this state or in other jurisdictions to do or perform any of the acts or services listed in any of the subsections of this Article and except to and for such dentists. Added Acts 1959, 56th Leg. p. 668, ch. 309, Section 4."[2]

---

[2]"Dentistry," Art. 4551a. VERNON'S CIVIL STATUES OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, Vol. 13, Vernon's Law Book Company, 1960, pp. 113-114.

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

Must be "keen of mind, deft of hand, interested in esthetics, with judgment and perception acquired through disciplined study. He is dedicated and conscientious, and he is fully aware of his complex responsibilities."[3]

Educational

Preferably a B.S. degree from an accredited college or university with emphasis on both the physical and biological sciences. Grades must be C+ or better. Acceptable score on the American Dental Association Aptitude Test is required. Must meet entrance requirements of Dental School of choice.

Dental Schools in Texas

Baylor University College of Dentistry
800 Hall Street
Dallas, Texas 75226
Phone: 214/824-6321
Dean: Kenneth V. Randolph, D.D.S.

The University of Texas Dental Branch
P. O. Box 20068
Texas Medical Center
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-4871
Dean: John Victor Olson, D.D.S.

The University of Texas Dental Branch
7703 Floyd Curl Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-6461
Dean: John Victor Olson, D.D.S.

---

[3]"New Dimensions in Dentistry," Chicago, American Association of Dental Schools and American Dental Association. (Pamphlet.)

LICENSURE

Must take and successfully pass both a written and practical examination given by the Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, 310 Capitol National Bank Building, Austin, Texas 78701, phone: 512/GR 5-2443;

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

1. Protects the community's health by preventing and treating diseases within the mouth.

2. Specializes in comprehensive oral diagnosis and rehabilitation.

    a. Determines nature and cause of oral disease.
    b. Restores teeth.
    c. Performs oral surgery.
    d. Treats abnormalities of the teeth and gums.
    e. Prescribes and fits artificial teeth and dentures.
    f. Provides comprehensive dental health education to his patients.

3. Conducts research to provide even more effective health measures in the future.[4]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Dentists may be found in general or specialty practice, in hospital practice, in teaching, and in public health. They are also found in industrial practice or administration, in research, and in government service, both civilian and military.

---

[4]"Dentistry - A Career of Service, Satisfaction, Distinction," op. cit.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

The professional organizations for Dentistry are:

American Dental Association
211 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: 312/944-6730
President: Harry Klenda, D.D.S.
Executive Director: Gordon Watson, D.D.S.

The Texas Dental Association
The Doctors Building
3707 Gaston Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75246
Phone: 214/823-1531
Secretary/Treasurer: Crawford A. McMurray, D.D.S.
Executive Secretary: Bill Howard, B.S.B.

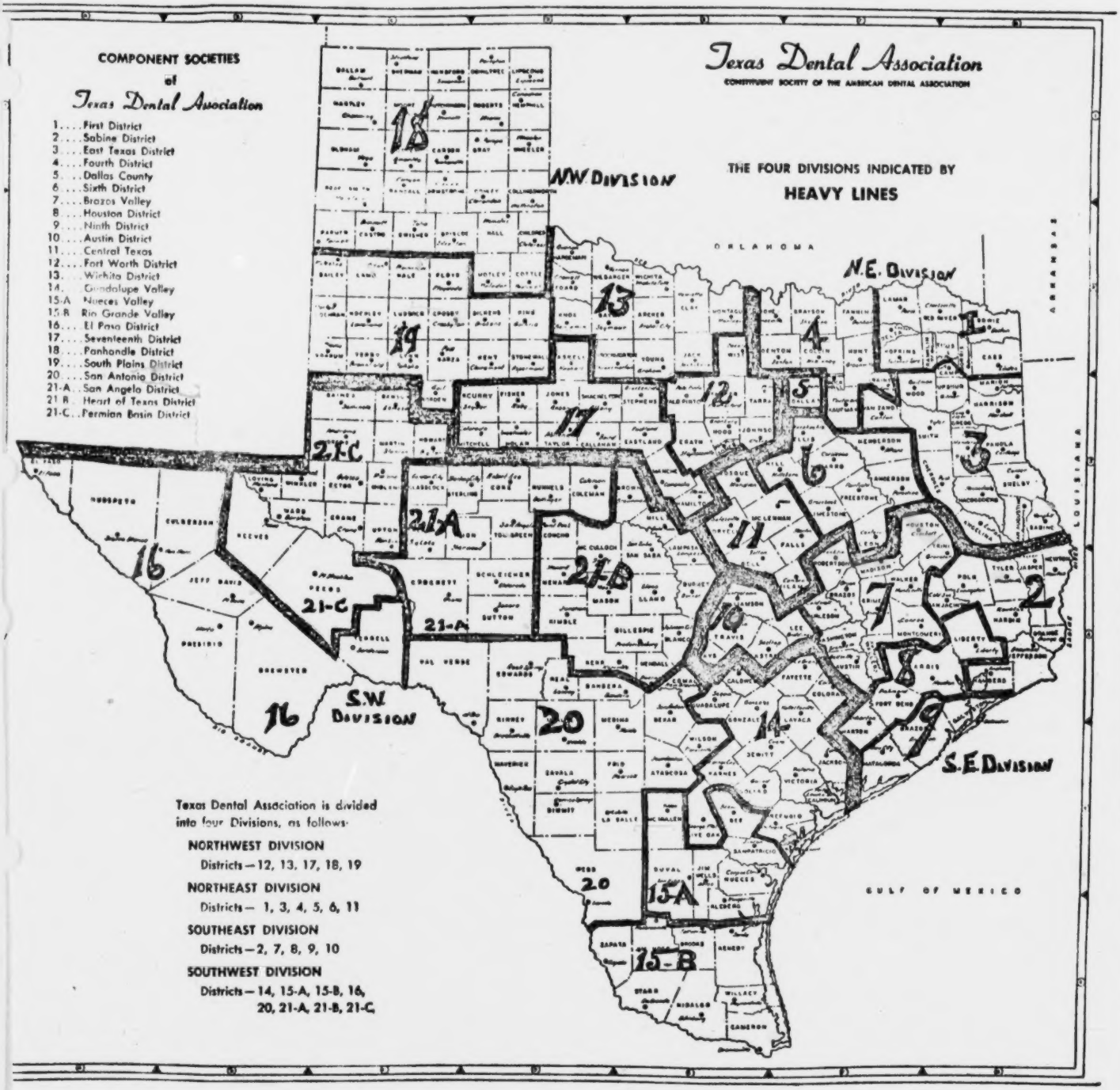
The Texas Dental Association is divided into twenty-four component Dental Societies. (See Map.)

The purpose of the Texas Dental Association is:

> "The object of this association shall be to cultivate the science and art of dentistry and all its collateral branches; to elevate and sustain the professional character of its members, and to enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to the duties, responsibilities, and requirements of the dental profession."[5]

---

[5]"Constitution, By-Laws, Articles of Incorporation, Principles of Ethics," Article I, Section 2, Dallas, Texas Dental Association, May 1, 1970 (Revision), p. 2.


Texas Dental Association
CONSTITUENT SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION
COMPONENT SOCIETIES
of
Texas Dental Association
1....First District
2....Sabine District
3....East Texas District
4....Fourth District
5....Dallas County
6....Sixth District
7....Brazos Valley
8....Houston District
9....Ninth District
10....Austin District
11....Central Texas
12....Fort Worth District
13....Wichita District
14....Guadalupe Valley
15-A Nueces Valley
15-B Rio Grande Valley
16....El Paso District
17....Seventeenth District
18....Panhandle District
19....South Plains District
20....San Antonio District
21-A..San Angelo District
21-B..Heart of Texas District
21-C..Permian Basin District
THE FOUR DIVISIONS INDICATED BY
HEAVY LINES
N.W. DIVISION
N.E. DIVISION
S.W. DIVISION
S.E. DIVISION
OKLAHOMA
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
GULF OF MEXICO
Texas Dental Association is divided into four Divisions, as follows:
NORTHWEST DIVISION
Districts—12, 13, 17, 18, 19
NORTHEAST DIVISION
Districts— 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11
SOUTHEAST DIVISION
Districts—2, 7, 8, 9, 10
SOUTHWEST DIVISION
Districts—14, 15-A, 15-B, 16, 20, 21-A, 21-B, 21-C

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Dental Hygienist

Definition

An auxiliary occupation to that of dentistry providing important preventive dental services under the supervision of a licensed dentist.

Qualifications

Personal: Vigorous good health (including dental), well-groomed, orderliness, accuracy, sincerity, dependability, sympathy, understanding, patience, real interest in people and a genuine liking for them, good manual dexterity, and tolerance.

Educational: Must make an acceptable score on the Dental Hygiene Aptitude Test.

Must have completed 30 semester hours of prescribed courses in an approved college or university. Grades must be C or better.

Schools of Dental Hygiene

Caruth School of Dental Hygiene
Baylor University College of Dentistry
800 Hall Street
Dallas, Texas 75226
Phone: 214/824-6321
Dean: Kenneth V. Randolph, D.D.S.

Offers two programs: 1) certificate in dental hygiene - a two-year program for those limiting their careers to positions in dental offices and 2) baccalaureate program - four-year curriculum for those hygienists wishing to work in school or public health programs or who wish to teach.

School of Dental Hygiene
The University of Texas Dental Branch
Texas Medical Center
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-4871
Dean: John Victor Olson, D.D.S.

Major Functions

1. Dental prophylaxis.

    a. Scaling teeth
    b. Polishing teeth
    c. Dental education - in office, school

2. Expose and process dental x-ray film.

3. Office duties (in some situations)

    a. Receptionist
    b. Make appointments
    c. Assist dentist at chairside
    d. Perform certain lab procedures
    e. Order equipment and supplies

Career Opportunities

In dentists' offices, schools, public health, military, veterans' hospital clinics, dental hygiene education.

Licensure

Must be licensed to practice through successful passage of the state board examination (both written and practical) given by Texas State Board of Dental Examiners (see page DDS-4 for further details on this Board).

"The Dental Hygiene law does not provide for the exchange of certificates with other jurisdictions, neither does it permit the issuance of temporary certificates."[6]

Group Organization

American Dental Hygienists' Association
211 E. Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: 312/
President:
Executive Director: John S. LoSasso

Texas Dental Hygienists' Association
President: Mrs. Charlotte Darilek
4407-A Manchaca Road
Austin, Texas 78745

---

[6]"Rules, Regulations and Information Relating to the Practice of Dentistry and Dental Hygiene in the State of Texas," II: Dental Hygiene, B: Examination - Application, Austin, The Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, 1967, p. 7.

Dental Assistant

Definition

A member of the dental health team working under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in office practice.

Qualifications

Personal: Interested in people, pleasant, reassuring, tactful, well-groomed, in good health, dependable, accurate, follows directions well.

Educational: High school graduation preferred; however educational qualifications might be assessed on individual basis. Secretarial skills are also preferred, with typing and bookkeeping a must.

Training

Dental Assistant programs consisting of one year are offered at the following campuses of Texas State Technical Institute:

Sweetwater, Texas
Waco, Texas
Harlingen, Texas

Some commercial schools are in existence in larger communities.

Training can be done on-the-job by the employing dentist.

Major Functions

1. Assist dentist at chairside
2. Be office receptionist
3. Secretarial duties
   a. Make appointments
   b. Keep books
   c. Issue monthly statements
4. Order instruments and supplies
5. Perform such other duties as delegated by the dentist

Career Opportunities

In offices of dentists in both general and specialty practice.

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

Certification (two years)

Group Organization

American Dental Assistants Association
211 E. Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: 312/
Executive Director: Thomas W. Beckham

Texas Dental Assistants Association
President: Mrs. Barbara Naylor, C.D.A.
6441 High Star
Houston, Texas 77036

Secretary: Miss Eleanor Lathrop, C.D.A.
10246 Midway Road
Dallas, Texas 75229

Local constituents: In almost every component of the T.D.A.

Dental Technician

Definition

"A member of the dental health team who constructs and repairs dental applicances according to a licensed Dentist's prescription. Fabricates full and removable partial dentures by using wax, plaster and artificial stone models, gold, chrome cobalt, and wrought wire metals, surveyors, tooth color guides, articulators, general grinding and polishing machines. Constructs crowns, inlays and fixed partial dentures by using wax, plaster and artificial stone models, casting molten gold in a mold, using a centrifugal casting machine, electric and torch soldering apparatus, general grinders and polishers. Constructs porcelain dental restorations using powdered porcelain and water, electric furnaces, grinding wheels and tooth color guides. Polishes metal and plastic portions of completed appliances with electric grinders and polishers, and examines it for occlusal harmony and esthetics."[7]

---

[7]This definition and the information in the rest of this section was furnished by the Dental Laboratory Association of Texas.

Qualifications

"A person who can shape or carve material well and has good eyesight with hands and fingers intact, and is extremely reliable should be able to succeed in Dental Laboratory Technology. A candidate with the personality of an ambivert is considered highly desirable for performing the duties of a generalist dental laboratory technician. Because of the ever changing highly sophisticated techniques employed in this technology, formal education in a Dental Laboratory Technology Technical School is considered highly desirable to give the individual good basic education in Dental Laboratory Technology."[8]

Formal Training

"Formal education in Dental Laboratory Technology should include extensive training in the following subjects:

a. Dental Anatomy and Physiology
b. Dental Materials
c. Jurisprudence, Ethics and Professional Relations
d. Dental Laboratory Management
e. Full Denture Techniques
f. Removable Partial Denture Techniques
g. Fixed Partial Denture Techniques

"Limited training should be offered in the following subjects:

a. Business Mathematics
b. Technical Report Writing
c. Dental Ceramics
d. Physics and Chemistry pertaining to Dental Materials
e. Orientation to the Dental Profession and Dental Laboratory Industry

"Texas State Technical Institute offers a two year Dental Laboratory Technology course which is accredited by the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. It is a non-profit state school and receives full support of its Curriculum and other activities from the Dental Laboratory Association of Texas. Dental Laboratory Technology courses are offered at James Connally Campus, TSTI, Waco, Texas and Rio Grande Campus, TSTI, Harlingen, Texas."[9]

---

[8]Information from the Dental Laboratoty Association of Texas.
[9]Op. cit.

Major Functions

See Definition - page DDS-9.

Career Opportunities

"Qualified Dental Laboratory Technicians will find career opportunities with commercial Dental Laboratories, as Civil Servants with the military services and Veterans Administration, and as Dental Laboratory Technicians in dentists' offices. A limited number of formal school graduates are qualified to and do establish their own Dental Laboratory Business shortly after graduation."[10]

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

"Dental Laboratory Technicians may, after formal application and successful completion of written and practical examinations, obtain National Certification through the National Board for Certification, a component of Certified Dental Laboratories. Certification status is recognized by commercial Dental Laboratories, Dentists and other businesses associated with the Dental Laboratory Industry."[11]

Group Organization

National Association of Certified Dental Laboratories
3801 Mt. Vernon Avenue
Washington, D.C.
Phone:
Executive Director:

Dental Laboratory Association of Texas
First Federal Savings Building, Suite 400
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone:
Executive Secretary: James K. Presnal
President: Mr. Francis Reed, C.D.T.
P. O. Box 34069
Dallas, Texas 75234

[10,11] Op. cit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A Career of Service, Satisfaction, Distinction: Dentistry," Chicago, American Association of Dental Schools and the American Dental Association. (Pamphlet)

"New Dimensions in Dentistry," Chicago, American Association of Dental Schools and American Dental Association. (Pamphlet)

"Dentistry," Art. 4551a. VERNON'S CIVIL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, Vol. 13, Vernon's Law Book Company, 1960, pp. 113-114.

Constitution, By-Laws, Articles of Incorporation, Principles of Ethics, Dallas, Texas Dental Association, May 1, 1970 (Revised).

Rules, Regulations and Information Relating to the Practice of Dentistry and Dental Hygiene in the State of Texas, Austin, The Texas State Board of Dental Examiners, 1967.

D I E T E T I C S

D I E T E T I C S

DEFINITION OF DIETETICS

Dietetics is a profession concerned with the science and art of human nutritional care, an essential component of the health sciences. It includes the extending and imparting of knowledge concerning foods which will provide nutrients sufficient for health and during disease throughout the life cycle and the management of group feeding for these purposes.[1]

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Educational: Professional education for the dietitian includes:

1. Bachelor's degree, usually B.S., with a major in Food and Nutrition or Institutional Management.
2. Completion of academic requirements outlined by the American Dietetic Association.
3. Completion of a dietetic internship approved by A.D.A. or completion of three-years experience plan. (Other routes to A.D.A. membership require advanced degree and experience.)

Dietetic Schools in Texas

Incarnate Word College
4301 Broadway
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Phone: 512/826-3292
Chairman: Sister John Magdalen Young, Ph.D.
Home Economics Department

---

[1]Committee on Goals of Education for Dietetics, Dietetic Internship Council, The American Dietetic Association. "Goals of the Lifetime Education of the Dietitian", J. Am. Dietetic Assoc., LIV(1969).

North Texas State University
Box 7365 N.T.
Denton, Texas 76203
Department Head: Miss Nell Davis

Prairie View A. & M.
P. O. Box 2317
Prairie View, Texas 77445
Department Head: Mr. Joseph R. Battle

Southwestern Union College
Box 674
Keene, Texas 76059
Department Head: Mrs. Nell Gordon

Texas A & I University
Box 2193
Kingsville, Texas 78363
Department Head: Dr. Wreathy Aiken

Texas Southern University
Houston, Texas
Department Head: Mrs. Jayne Robinson, Assistant Professor
Institution Management
Home Economics Department

Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas 79409
Department Head: Dr. Mina W. Lamb, Professor
Department of Food and Nutrition

Texas Woman's University
Box 2376, TWU Station
Denton, Texas 76204
Department Head: Dr. Florence Langford, Professor

The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78712
Department Head: Dr. Margaret A. Eppright
Department of Home Economics

Dietetic Internships in Texas

Baylor University Medical Center
3500 Gaston Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75246
Internship Director: Miss Mary Ellen Dambold

Brooke General Hospital
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Internship Director: LTC Virginia McGary, Ph.D.

School of Allied Health Professions
The University of Texas (Southwestern) Medical School
5323 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
Internship Director: Mrs. Marilyn B. Haschke

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

Voluntary registration for dietitians became effective in June, 1969. Beginning September, 1969, qualified dietitians wishing to become registered are required to take an examination. Seventy-five (75) clock hours in a five-year period of continuing education are required to maintain registered status. A Registered Dietitian is so indicated by the notation, R.D., following the signature.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Dietitian

Plans and directs food service programs in hospitals, schools, restaurants, and other public or private institutions. Plans menus and diets providing required food and nutrients to feed individuals and groups. Supervises workers engaged in preparation and serving of meals. Purchases or requisitions food, equipment, and supplies. Maintains and analyzes food cost control records to determine, improved methods for purchasing and utilization of food, equipment, and supplies. Inspects work areas and storage facilities to insure observance for sanitary standards. When employed in schools, hospitals, or similar organizations instructs individuals and groups in application of principles of nutrition to selection of food. May prepare educational materials on nutritional value of foods and methods of preparation.[2]

---

[2]The American Dietetic Association. Dietitians and Nutritionists Defined. Chicago, The Association, 1964. (Definitions given in this reference also appear in the Third Edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.)

Dietitian, Administrative

Organizes, plans, and directs food-service programs, applying principles of nutrition and management to menu planning and food preparation and service and instructs individuals and groups in application of principles of nutrition. Develops standards of sanitation and for selecting, inspecting, and purchasing food, equipment and supplies. Supervises selection and training of non-professional food-service personnel. Perpares reports of financial management, safety practices, and program efficiency. Evaluates physical layout and equipment, employee utilization, and work procedures, and coordinates dietary services with those of other departments to increase effectiveness of program.[3]

Dietitian, Therapeutic

Plans and directs preparation and service of diets prescribed by physician. Consults medical, nursing, and social service staffs concerning problems affecting patients' food habits and needs. Formulates menus for therapeutic diets based on indicated physiologic and psychologic needs of patients and integrates them with basic institutional menus. Inspects meals served for conformance to prescribed diets and standards of palatability and appearance. Instructs patients and their families on the requirements and importance of their modified diets, and on how to plan and prepare the food. May engage in research. May teach nutrition and diet therapy to dietetic interns, medical and nursing staff, and students.[4]

Nutritionist

Organizes, plans, and conducts programs concerning nutrition to assist in promotion of health and control of disease. Instructs auxiliary medical personnel and allied professional workers on food values and utilization of foods by human body. Advises health and other agencies on nutritional phases of their food programs. Conducts inservice courses pertaining to nutrition in clinics and similar institutions. Interprets and evaluates food and nutrient information designed for public acceptance and use. Studies and analyzes scientific discoveries in nutrition for adaptation and application to various food problems. May be employed by public health agency.[5]

Other classifications of professional positions in dietetics are: Chief Dietitian, Director of Dietetics, Teaching Dietitian, Dietary Consultant, and Research Nutritionist.[6]

3,4,5,6 Ibid.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

In Hospitals: Administrative Dietitian, Therapeutic Dietitian, Clinic Dietitian, Teaching Dietitian, Inservice Dietitian

In Industry: Administrative Dietitian

In Schools, Colleges, and Universities: Administrative Dietitian

In Hotels and Restaurants: Administrative Dietitian

In Health Agencies: Nutritionist

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The professional organizations for dietitians are:

American Dietetic Association
620 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone:
Executive Director:

The American Dietetic Association is the "parent" organization for each state dietetic association. The A.D.A. Executive Board is the associational decision-making body.

Texas Dietetic Association
P. O. Box 2203
Austin, Texas 78767
President: Miss Marjorie Manning, R.D.

The T.D.A. has a president elected annually. The association has no headquarters office within the state. The business of T.D.A. is directed by the President who serves as chairman of the T.D.A. Executive Board.

The above box address makes possible the appropriate handling of any business correspondence.

District Associations of the T.D.A. are found in:

Abilene	Lubbock
Austin	Panhandle
Central Texas	San Antonio
Dallas	South Texas
El Paso	Wichita Falls
Fort Worth	

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Dietary Supervisor
Food Service Supervisor
Dietary Aide
Dietary Maid
Dietary Porter

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Committee on Goals of Education for Dietetics, Dietetic Internship Council, The American Dietetic Association. "Goals of the Lifetime Education of the Dietitian", J. Am. Dietetic Assoc., LIV(1969).

The American Dietetic Association. DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS DEFINED, Chicago, The Association, 1964.

D O C T O R O F

M E D I C I N E

D O C T O R O F M E D I C I N E

DEFINITIONS OF MEDICINE

Professional (AMA)

The physician is an individual who is skilled in the art and science of diagnosing and treating disease and injury.

Legal

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this law: (1) who shall publicly profess to be a physician or surgeon and shall diagnose, treat, or offer to treat, any disease or disorder, mental or physical, or any physical deformity or injury, by any system or method or to effect cures thereof; (2) or who shall diagnose, treat or offer to treat any disease or disorder, mental or physical deformity or injury by any system or method and to effect cures thereof and charge therefore, directly or indirectly, money or other compensation; provided, however, that the provisions of this Article shall be construed with and in view of Article 740, Penal Code of Texas, and Article 4504, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas as contained in this Act."[1]

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

Personal qualifications include above average intelligence, scientific curiosity, tremendous self-discipline, physical and emotional strength and endurance, sincere interest in people, an open mind, ability to think critically and to make wise judgments.[2]

---

[1]Medical Practice Act of Texas, Article 4510, VERNON'S CIVIL STATUTES OF TEXAS (Revised)

[2]HORIZONS UNLIMITED, Chicago, American Medical Association, 1969, pp. 9-11.

[3]Ibid.

Medical Schools in Texas

The medical school curriculum is four academic years in length.

The University of Texas System

At Dallas - The University of Texas Southwestern
Medical School
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/631-3220
Dean: Charles Sprague, M.D.

At Galveston - The University of Texas Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas 77551
Phone: 713/765-1902
President: Truman G. Blocker, Jr., M.D.
Dean of Medicine: Joseph M. White, M.D.

At Houston - (Under Construction)
The University of Texas
c/o Mrs. Grace Duckett, Secretary
9218 Roos Road
Houston, Texas 77034
Dean: Cheves Smythe, M.D.

At San Antonio - The University of Texas Medical School
7703 Floyd Curl Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-6011
Dean: F. Carter Pannill, M.D.

Texas Technological University Medical School

Lubbock, Texas
Dean: John A. Buesser, M.D.
(This facility is in the planning stages.)

Baylor University College of Medicine

The Texas Medical Center
1200 Moursund Avenue
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-4951
President and Chief Executive Officer: Michael E. DeBakey, M.D.
Associate Dean for Medical Student Affairs: James R. Schofield, M.D.

N.B. An internship - determined by the Matching Plan - is required of all graduates of medical schools. In Texas, the approved internship is not required before taking the licensure examination.

The young physician must take an approved residency in the specialty of his choice, if he does decide to specialize. Residencies are of varying lengths depending upon the specialty chosen.

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

In order to practice medicine in Texas, the physician must be licensed through successfully passing the state licensure examination given by the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, 1612 Summitt, Suite 303, Fort Worth, Texas 76102, Phone: 817/335-1215, Executive Secretary-Treasurer: M. H. Crabb, M.D.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Diagnosis and medical treatment of illnesses, guarding the public's health (Preventive medicine), leading the health team in the provision of health care services, teaching, and research.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities for the practice of medicine are unlimited, not only in the well-established modes of practice, both civilian and military, but in the ever expanding challenging opportunities available through rapid technological and sociocultural advances.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

The physician's professional organization is:

American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610
President: Gerlad D. Dorman, M.D.
Executive Vice-President: Ernest B. Howard, M.D.

The AMA is divided into state constituencies. In Texas the organization is:

Texas Medical Association
1801 North Lamar Blvd.
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone: 512/477-6704
President: Walter Walthall, M.D.
Executive Secretary: C. Lincoln Williston

The Texas Medical Association is divided into fifteen districts and one hundred fourteen county medical societies.

Purposes and Responsibilities of the American Medical Association

The objects of the American Medical Association, as written into the Association's Constitution more than a century ago, are "to promote the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health."

This phrase, standing alone, does not clearly define the true purposes of the AMA and therefore has insufficient meaning to the general public. As a result, the purposes of the Association frequently are misunderstood and misinterpreted.

The Board of Trustees recommends that the purposes of the AMA be clearly defined and widely disseminated so that the true objects of the Association will be understood.

Therefore, the Board requests the House of Delegates to approve in principle the Purposes and Responsibilities of the American Medical Association as set forth in this report. It is understood that these policies and objectives will be reviewed from time to time to assure that they remain the prime principles and objectives of the Association.

The Purposes and Responsibilities of the American Medical Association

It is the responsibility of the American Medical Association, as the representative of the American medical profession, to continue to foster the advancement of medical science and the health of the American people.

Its continuing purposes are to meet this responsibility through the following means:

1. By encouraging the further development of medical knowledge, skills, techniques and drugs; and by maintaining the highest standards of practice and health care.

2. By creating incentives to attract increasing numbers of capable people into medicine and the other health-care professions.

3. By advancing and expanding the education of physicians and other groups in the health-care field.

4. By motivating skilled physicians who have the art of teaching to apply themselves to developing new generations of excellent practitioners.

5. By fostering programs that will encourage medical and health personnel to serve voluntarily in the areas of need for medical care.

6. By developing techniques and practices that will moderate the costs of good medical and health care.

7. By seeking out and fostering means of making all health-care facilities -- physicians' offices, hospitals, laboratories, clinics and others -- as efficient and economical as good medical practice and attention to human values will permit.

8. By combining the utilization of the latest knowledge for prevention and treatment with the vital healing force of the physician's personal knowledge of and devotion to his patient.

9. By maintaining the impetus of dedicated men and women in providing excellent health care by preserving the incentives and effectiveness of unshackled medical practice.

10. By maintaining the highest level of ethics and professional standards among all members of the medical profession.

11. By continuing to provide leadership and guidance to the medical profession of the world in meeting the health needs of changing populations.[4]

Purposes and Responsibilities of the Texas Medical Association

The purpose of this Association shall be to federate and bring into one compact organization the entire medical profession of the State of Texas and to unite with similar associations of other states to form the American Medical Association; to extend medical knowledge and advance medical science; to elevate the standard of medical education, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of just medical laws; to promote friendly intercourse among physicians; to guard and foster the material interests of its members, and to protect them

---

[4]"Purposes and Responsibilities of the American Medical Association", AMA Constitution and By-Laws, pp. 34-35.

against imposition; and to enlighten and direct public opinion in regard to the great problems of medicine in Texas so that the profession shall become more capable and honorable within itself and more useful to the public, in the prevention and cure of disease, and in prolonging and adding comfort to life. The Association shall have the right and the authority through its proper agencies, when acting only in its protection, to regulate fair dealings among the members of the Association, to maintain and advance the standards of medical practice, and to enact By-Laws regulating such matters.[5]

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

In a sense, all other workers in medicine support the physician in his work. However, the physician does directly employ assistants and technicians not named elsewhere in this handbook.

Medical Assistant[6]

Definition

A medical assistant is broadly defined as a person who assists the doctor of medicine in a number of settings from a physician's office to a hospital. This individual is supervised by physicians and performs those administrative and/or clinical duties delegated in relation to specific training and in accordance with respective state laws governing such actions.

Qualifications

Personal: Among the traits one should have are: intelligence, dependability, cheerful personality, adaptability, tact, willingness to learn, good health, immaculate appearance and interest in people.

Educational: Must be a high school graduate. Must have secretarial and bookkeeping skills and/or basic knowledge of the purpose and techniques of clinical duties.

Schools of Medical Assisting

The recommended education consists of a two-year associate degree in medical assisting approved by the Council of Education of the American Medical Association in collaboration with the American

---

[5]Constitution and By-Laws, Article I, Section 2, Texas Medical Association, Austin, Texas, May 3, 1969, p. 5.

[6]The information in this section was furnished by the Texas Medical Association Assistants Association.

Association of Medical Assistants, Inc. This program, in addition to the basic curriculum, includes the following courses: Anatomy and Physiology; Medical Terminology; Medical Law, Ethics and Economics; Psychology; Medical Assistant Administrative Procedures; Medical Assistant Clinical Procedures; Laboratory Orientation; and Externship.

The locale of schools in Texas offering programs in medical assisting is unknown at this writing.

Major Functions

The medical assistant may serve the physician as a Medical Assistant, Administrative; Medical Assistant, Clinical; or a combination of Administrative and Clinical. As a Medical Assistant, Administrative, she acts as secretary, receptionist and bookkeeper. She answers the telephone, greets patients and other callers, makes appointments, handles correspondence, keeps track of patients' accounts, and maintains up-to-date medical records. As a Medical Assistant, Clinical, she prepares patients for examination or treatment, takes temperatures, measures height and weight, sterilizes instruments, stands by to assist the doctor as he examines or treats patients. She may, with special training and under the doctor's supervision, perform certain simple laboratory tests, take limited X-rays, and give other medical assistance to patients.

Career Opportunities

A large number of interesting career opportunities are open to women wishing to employ their secretarial, clerical or other needed skills in stimulating medical settings. Nearly every practicing physician today requires the services of at least one office employee. In large practices several may be needed. Other opportunities for the medical assistant may be found in hospitals, clinics, industrial plant clinics, or Public Health Service facilities.

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

Medical Assistants are neither licensed nor registered.

The American Association of Medical Assistants' Certifying Board offers certification in three categories: Medical Assistant (1) Administrative, (2) Clinical, and (3) Dual -- Administrative and Clinical. Detailed information and application are available from: Chairman, Certifying Board, American Association of Medical Assistants, 200 East Ohio, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

Group Organization

American Association of Medical Assistants, Inc. was organized under the endorsement of the American Medical Association. Organizational structure is similar to that of the medical societies -- county, state and national.

In Texas the constituent society is:

Texas Medical Assistants Association
1801 North Lamar Boulevard
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone: 512/477-6704
President:
Executive Director:

Other Workers

Physicians employ a variety of other workers depending upon the job to be done and the safety entailed in delegating such tasks.

In recent years, a great many interesting and challenging jobs for young men and women have become available due to advances in technology. Some of these jobs include pump oxygenator, technicians, scrub technicians (both in vivo and in vitro), and medical electronic technicians. Also emerging is the worker called "physician's assistant".

Qualifications and training for each position are often determined as the need for these workers arises.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, Austin, Texas Medical Association, 1969.

2. HORIZONS UNLIMITED, Chicago, American Medical Association, 1969.

3. "Medical Practice Act of Texas", Article 4510, VERNON'S CIVIL STATUTES OF TEXAS (Revised).

4. "Purposes and Responsibilities of the American Medical Association," AMA CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, Chicago, American Medical Association, 1969.

5. Written commnication from Miss Jo Estrada, R.N., C.M.A., Past President of Texas Medical Assistants Association, Inc.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

M E D I C A L T E C H N O L O G Y

DEFINITION OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST

A medical technologist is one who, by education and training, is capable of performing, under the supervision of a pathologist or other qualified physician, the various chemical, microscopic, bacteriologic, and other medical laboratory procedures used in the diagnosis, study and treatment of disease.

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Educational

At least three years of college, including sixteen semester hours each of approved chemistry and biology courses, and one course of mathematics, followed by a minimum of twelve months in a School of Medical Technology accredited by the American Medical Association. Almost all of these professional schools are affiliated with a college or university in a degree program that prepares the student to acquire a B.S. academic degree from the college, as well as the professional MT(ASCP) certification given to graduates who pass the examination of the Board of Registry of Medical Technology of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Beginning in 1972, a bachelor's degree will be required for entrance into an approved school of Medical Technology.

Medical Technology Schools in Texas

Abilene

Hendrick Memorial Hospital
North 19th and Hickory Streets
Abilene, Texas 79601
Phone: 915/677-3551
Director: J. E. Williams, M.D.

Amarillo

Northwest Texas Hospital
P. O. Box 1110
Amarillo, Texas 79105
Phone: 806/376-4431
Director: J. V. Denko, M.D.

Austin

Austin State Hospital
4110 Guadalupe Street
Austin, Texas 78751
Phone: 512/HO 5-6521
Director:

Brackenridge Hospital
15th Street and East Avenue
Austin, Texas 78101
Phone: 512/478-8571
Director: A. Q. DaSilva, M.D.

Beaumont

Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas
P. O. Box 1591
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Phone: 713/833-6421
Director: J. L. Smith, M.D.

St. Elizabeth Hospital
Box 5405
Beaumont, Texas 77706
Phone: 713/TW 2-7171
Director: H. R. Wilcox, Jr., M.D.

Corpus Christi

Spohn Hospital
1436 Third Street
Corpus Christi, Texas 78404
Phone: 512/TU 3-2611
Director: J. A. Lewis, M.D.

Dallas

Baylor University Medical Center
3500 Gaston Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75246
Phone: 214/820-0111
Director: G. J. Race, M.D.

Dallas (cont'd)

Methodist Hospital of Dallas
301 W. Colorado
Dallas, Texas 75222
Phone: 214/946-8181
Director: R. E. Buchanan, M.D.

Parkland Memorial Hospital
5201 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/638-1800
Director: V. Stembridge, M.D.

St. Paul Hospital
5909 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/631-4040
Director: J. H. Childers, M.D.

El Paso

Hotel Dieu Hospital
1014 Stanton Street
El Paso, Texas 79902
Phone: 915/532-9961
Director: M. S. Hart, M.D. and W. G. McGee, M.D.

R. E. Thomason Hospital
4815 Alameda Avenue
El Paso, Texas 79905
Phone: 915/544-1200
Director: D. F. Rector, M.D.

Fort Worth

Harris Hospital
1300 W. Cannon Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Phone: 817/336-8341
Director: C. B. Mitchell, M.D.

St. Joseph Hospital
1401 S. Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Phone: 817/336-9371
Director: O. J. Wollemman, M.D.

Terrell's Laboratories
Medical Arts Building
600 W. 10th
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Phone: 817/336-4861
Director: T. C. Terrell, M.D.

Galveston

The University of Texas
Medical Branch

Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/765-1902
Director: E. E. Baird, M.D.

Harlingen

Valley Baptist Hospital
2101 S. Commerce Street
Harlingen, Texas 78550
Phone: 512/423-1224
Director: D. W. Flory, M.D.

Houston

Harris County Hospital District
1502 Taub Loop
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-3211
Director:

Hermann Hospital
1203 Ross Sterling Avenue
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-4511
Director: W. G. Brown, M.D.

Memorial Baptist Hospital
1100 Louisiana Street
Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: 713/224-7011
Director: F. Leidler, M.D.

Methodist Hospital
6516 Bertner Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-3311
Director: J. P. Abbott, M.D.

St. Joseph Hospital
1919 LaBranch Street
Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: 713/228-0511
Director: P. M. Marcuse, M.D.

St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital
6720 Bertner Avenue
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-4451
Director: C. J. Lind, Jr., M.D.

Houston (cont'd)

Texas Children's Hospital
6621 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/529-4451
Director: B. W. Jarvis, M.D.

The University of Texas M. D. Anderson
Hospital and Tumor Institute at Houston
6723 Bertner Avenue
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-4511
Director: J. A. Shively, M.D.

Veterans Administration Hospital
2002 Holcombe Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77031
Phone: 713/747-3000
Director: F. Gyorkey, M.D.

Longview

Good Shepherd Hospital
621 N. Fifth Street
Longview, Texas 75601
Phone: 214/753-7281
Director: G. H. Harwell, M.D.

Lubbock

Methodist Hospital
3615 19th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79410
Phone: 806/792-1011
Director: W. H. Long, M.D.

Midland

Midland Memorial Hospital
2200 W. Illinois Avenue
Midland, Texas 79701
Phone: 915/682-7381
Director: M. Madsen, M.D. and D. Dawson, M.D.

Orange

Orange Memorial Hospital
3244 MacArthur Drive
Orange, Texas 77630
Phone: 713/883-9361
Director: O. R. Griffin, M.D.

Port Arthur

St. Mary's Hospital
1931 Ninth Avenue
Port Arthur, Texas 77640
Phone: 713/985-7431
Director: S. M. Wallace, M.D.

San Angelo

Shannon West Texas Memorial Hospital
Box 1879
San Angelo, Texas 76901
Phone: 915/653-6741
Director: R. F. Trotter, M.D.

San Antonio

Baptist Memorial Hospital
111 Dallas Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
Phone: 512/222-8431
Director: A. O. Severance, M.D.

Bexar County Hospital
4502 Medical Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-3030
Director: H. C. McGill, Jr., M.D.

Brooke General Hospital
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Phone: 512/221-3203
Director: S. A. Chamblin, Lt. Col., M.D.

Santa Rosa Medical Center
519 W. Houston
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Phone: 512/225-3611
Director: N. H. Jacob, Jr., M.D.

Southwest Texas Methodist Hospital
Louis Pasteur & Wm. Mayo Drives
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-1200
Director: D. M. Queen, M.D.

Wilford Hall U. S. Air Force Medical Center
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236
Phone: 512/671-7412
Director: R. W. Morrissey, Lt. Col., M.D.

Texarkana

Wadley Hospital
1000 Pine Street
Texarkana, Texas 75501
Phone: 214/793-4511
Director: L. L. Duncan, M.D.

Waco

Hillcrest Baptist Hospital
3000 Herring Avenue
Waco, Texas 76708
Phone: 817/754-0371
Director: G. Thomas, Jr., M.D.

Wichita Falls

Wichita General Hospital
1600 Eighth Street
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
Phone: 817/723-1461
Director: D. E. Fletcher, M.D.

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

The state of Texas has no licensure or registration requirements for medical technologists. However, a licensure bill has been written, and the future will probably bring state licensure.

Certification is granted to those graduates of approved schools of medical technology if they pass the examination of the Board of Registry of Medical Technology of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, P. O. Box 2544, Muncie, Indiana 47302, Registrar: Mrs. Ruth Drummond.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Medical technologists work with method and speed, with precision and curiosity, conducting fact-finding tests to help identify and control disease. Using chemicals, reagents and complex instruments, they test human body tissues and fluids. They culture bacteria to

identify organisms causing disease, analyze blood factors, trace cancer with radioactive isotopes. Medical technologists are educated to understand the scientific theory behind the tests they perform. They are the indispensable laboratory workers who test, teach, supervise and serve as research assistants.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The laboratory offers limitless career opportunities at every level, according to one's ability, aptitude, and interest.

Positions are available in all parts of the country in hospitals, clinics, physicians' offices, public health agencies, the armed services, pharmaceutical firms, and research institutions. Unlimited opportunities exist for teachers in training hospitals, researchers in medicine and industry, and in administrative and supervisory positions.

The medical laboratory offers opportunities as a medical technologist, as well as specialty certifications in chemistry, microbiology, blood banking, and nuclear medicine.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The professional organizations for medical technologists are:

American Society of Medical Technologists
Suite 1600 Hermann Professional Building
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-3434
Executive Director: Stephen B. Friedheim

Constituent Societies

Texas Society of Medical Technologists
Executive Administrator: Rose Marie Winkler
3607 Yupon Drive
Dickinson, Texas 77539
Phone: 713/

President: Miss Sue Bell, MT(ASCP)
6930 Coronado
Dallas, Texas 75214
Phone: 214/327-7076

There are fourteen district societies in the state of Texas.

The Society represents the profession of medical technology through active participation and representation at the national level through many organizations, boards, and schools. It offers six categories of membership, three scientific publications, insurance for members, placement service, conventions, workshops, and seminars.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Cytotechnologist

Definition

Cytotechnologists screen slides in the search for abnormalities that are the warning signs of cancer. This field is a restricted specialty in the broader field of medical technology.

Qualifications

Requires two years of college, plus one year at an AMA approved school of cytotechnology, with the second six months at the school or in an acceptable cytology laboratory.

Schools of Cytotechnology in Texas

A list of AMA-approved Schools of Cytotechnology and additional information are available from the Registry of Medical Technologists (ASCP), 710 S. Wolcott Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

Major Functions

(See Definition)

Licensure or Certification

Upon completion of the educational requirements, the student is eligible to take the certifying examination given by the Board of Registry of Medical Technologists, P. O. Box 2544, Muncie, Indiana 47302.

Organization

Same as for the professionals.

Histologic Technician

Definition

The histologic technician cuts frozen sections of body tissue paper thin, mounts them on slides and stains them with special dyes for microscopic viewing by the pathologist for signs of malignant cells.

Qualifications

Requires a high school diploma plus a year of supervised training in a clinical pathology laboratory.

Schools of Histologic Technology in Texas

Individuals interested in this field may contact the pathologist in a local hospital about the possibility of learning this specialty.

Major Functions

(See Definition)

Licensure or Certification

The Board of Registry of Medical Technologists gives limited certification following examination.

Organization

Same as for the professionals.

Certified Laboratory Assistant

Definition

The CLA is trained to collect blood specimens, prepare and stain slides for micro-organisms, and analyze the chemical components of body fluids under the close supervision of medical technologists and pathologists.

Qualifications

Graduation from an accredited high school, preferably with ability and interest in science and mathematics.

Schools for Laboratory Assistants in Texas

Programs consist of twelve months of practical training and classroom instruction. For lists of CLA schools, write to Board of Certified Laboratory Assistants, 710 South Wolcott Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612.

Major Functions

(See Definition)

Licensure or Certification

National certification is given to successful candidates by the Board of Registry of Medical Technologists of The American Society of Clinical Pathologists, P. O. Box 2544, Muncie, Indiana 47302.

Organization

Same as for the professional.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. A FACT SHEET - CAREERS IN THE MEDICAL LABORATORY, Chicago, Registry of Medical Technologists (ASCP), (Brochure).

2. APPROVED SCHOOLS OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY, A list of all schools nationally prepared by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 445 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

3. MEDICAL LABORATORY CAREERS WITH A FUTURE, Chicago, Registry of Medical Technologists (ASCP). (A Brochure.)

4. THE MEANING OF MEMBERSHIP, Houston, American Society of Medical Technologists. (Leaflet.)

5. THE REGISTRY OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS, Muncie, Indiana, The Registry.

N U R S I N G

N U R S I N G

DEFINITIONS OF NURSING

Professional (ANA)

"The practice of professional nursing means the performance for compensation of any act in the observation, care, and counsel of the ill, injured, or infirm, or in the supervision and teaching of other personnel, or the administration of medications and treatment as prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist, requiring substantial specialized judgment and skill and based on knowledge and application of the principles of biological, physical, and social science. The foregoing shall not be deemed to include acts of diagnosis or prescription of therapeutic or corrective measures."[1]

Legal

" 'Professional Nursing' shall be defined for the purposes of this Act as the performance for compensation of any nursing act (a) in the observation, care and counsel of the ill, injured or infirm; (b) in the maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others; (c) in the administration of medications or treatments as prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist; (d) in the supervision or teaching of nursing, insofar as any of the above acts require substantial specialized judgment and skill and insofar as the proper performance of any of the above acts is based upon knowledge and application of the principles of biological, physical and social science as acquired by a completed course in an approved school of professional nursing. The foregoing shall not be deemed to include acts of medical diagnosis or prescription of therapeutic or corrective measures. Acts 1967, Regular Session, Chapter 665."[2]

---

[1]"ANA Board Approves a Definition of Nursing Practice AJN (December 1955), 1474.

[2]Excerpts from VERNON'S CIVIL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF TEXAS governing Examination, Registration, and Disciplinary Proceedings of Registered Nurses Under Jurisdiction of Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas (Chapter Seven. Title 71. Health-Public. Nurses. Articles 4513-4528), June 10, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

Must have a sincere desire to care for the sick, be willing to expend the effort to successfully complete the program, be in good health, and have a good personal character.

Educational

Basically, all applicants to nursing programs must meet college entrance requirements according to the following:

1. Baccalaureate - Must meet entrance requirements of the senior college or university of choice and must meet the matriculation requirements of the school or department of nursing.

2. Associate Degree - Must meet entrance requirements of the junior college of choice and must meet the matriculation requirements of the department of nursing.

3. Diploma - Must meet entrance requirements of college or university where thirty hours of academic work must be taken prior to being considered for matriculation into the diploma (hospital) program.

Nursing Schools In Texas[3]

Baccalaureate Degree Programs

Austin

The University of Texas Nursing School (System-wide)
C. P. Hall
Austin, Texas 78712
Phone: 512/471-3641
Dean: Marilyn D. Willman, R.N., Ph.D.

(Also under the jurisdiction of the nursing school at Austin are the campuses at El Paso, Galveston, and San Antonio. See below for information on each of these other campuses.)

---

[3]Information supplied by the Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas concerning the list of schools accredited by it for 1970-1971.

Belton

Mary Hardin-Baylor College
Scott and White Department of Nursing
MH-B Station
Belton, Texas 76513
Phone: 817/939-5811, Ext. 78
Chairman: LaVerne Gallman, R.N., Ph.D.
(New school with Provisional Accreditation.
First students will graduate in 1972.)

Dallas

Baylor University School of Nursing
3616 Worth Street
Dallas, Texas 75246
Phone: 214/820-3361
Dean: Mrs. Geddes McLaughlin, R.N., M.P.H.

Dallas Baptist College
Division of Nursing
P. O. Box 21206
Dallas, Texas 75211
Phone: 214/331-8311
Chairman: Mrs. Sandra Blassingame, R.N., M.S.N.
(New school with Provisional Accreditation.
First students will graduate in 1972.)

Texas Woman's University
Dallas Clinical Center
1810 Inwood Road
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/631-3713
Associate Dean: Mrs. Lucille Leone, R.N., M.P.H.
(This campus is part of the nursing school at Denton.)

Denton

Texas Woman's University
College of Nursing
Box 23026, TWU Station
Denton, Texas 76204
Phone: 817/387-2320
Dean: Margaret Harty, R.N., Ed.D.
(Also under the jurisdiction of the college of
nursing at Denton are the clinical centers at
Dallas and Houston. Information on these
centers are listed under the appropriate city.)

El Paso

The University of Texas at El Paso
Nursing School
El Paso, Texas
Phone:
Associate Dean: Christine Bonds, R.N., M.S.N.
(New Program under the jurisdiction of the School of Nursing at Austin. No students admitted yet.)

Fort Worth

Texas Christian University
Harris College of Nursing
Box 29670A
TCU Station
Fort Worth, Texas 76129
Phone: 817/926-2461, Ext. 433
Dean: Virginia Jarratt, R.N., Ph.D.

Galveston

The University of Texas School of Nursing
Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas 77551
Phone: 713/765-1181
Associate Dean: Dorothy Damewood, R.N., Ed.D.
(This program is under the jurisdiction of the School of Nursing in Austin.)

Houston

Dominican College Department of Nursing
1919 Crawford Street
Houston, Texas 77002
Phone: 713/223-7031
Chairman: Miss Helen Pittman, R.N., M.A.

Houston Baptist College Division of Nursing
7502 Fondren Road
Houston, Texas 77036
Phone: 713/774-7661
Chairman: Glendola Nash, R.N., Ed.D.
(New school with Provisional Accreditation. First students will graduate in 1972.)

Texas Woman's University College of Nursing
Houston Center
1130 M.D. Anderson Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-1407
Associate Dean:
(This campus is part of the nursing school at Denton.)

Prairie View

Prairie View A. & M. College School of Nursing
Prairie View, Texas 77445
Phone: 713/857-3311
Dean: Jewellean Mangaroo, R.N., Ph.D.

San Antonio

Incarnate Word College Department of Nursing
4301 Broadway
San Antonio, Texas 78209
Phone: 512/826-3292
Chairman: Sister Christiana Bolle, R.N., M.S.

The University of Texas at San Antonio
Nursing School
7703 Floyd Curl Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-6171
Associate Dean: Gretta Styles, R.N., Ed.D.
(This program is under the jurisdiction of the School of Nursing at Austin.)

Associate Degree Programs

Alvin

Alvin Junior College Department of Nursing
Alvin, Texas 77511
Phone: 713/658-5313
Director: Miss Florence Murphy, R.N., M.A.

Amarillo

Amarillo College Associate Degree Nursing Program
P. O. Box 447
Amarillo, Texas 79105
Phone: 806/376/5641, Ext. 352
Director: Mrs. Nancy Tingley, R.N., M.S. Ed.

Corpus Christi

Del Mar College Department of Registered Nurse Education
Baldwin and Ayers
Corpus Christi, Texas 78404
Phone: 512/882-6231
Chairman: Mrs. Elizabeth Willis, R.N., M.P.H.

Dallas

El Centro College Division of Associate Degree Nursing
Main and Lamar Streets
Dallas, Texas 75202
Phone: 214/742-1411
Chairman: Mrs. Gail Watson, R.N., M.S.

Denison

Grayson County College Associate Degree Nursing Program
P. O. Drawer 979
Denison, Texas 75050
Phone: 214/465-6030
Director: Mrs. Mary Hardy, R.N., M.S.

Edinburg

Pan American College Department of Nursing
1201 West Harriman Street
Edinburg, Texas 78539
Phone: 512/383-3891
Director: Mrs. Lillian Jones, R.N., M.A.

Fort Worth

Tarrant County Junior College Department of Nursing
5301 Campus Drive
Fort Worth, Texas 76119
Phone: 817/534-4861
Chairman: Mrs. Ruth Burkhart, R.N., M.Ed.

Galveston

Galveston College Associate Degree Nursing Program
4015 Avenue Q
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/763-1275
Chairman: Miss Ruth Bender, R.N., M.N.

Kilgore

Kilgore College Nursing Department
1100 Broadway
Kilgore, Texas 75662
Phone: 214/984-2646
Chairman: Mrs. Rebecca Lohf, R.N., M.S.N.
(New school with provisional accreditation.
First students will graduate in 1971.)

Killeen

Central Texas College Associate Degree Nursing Program
Highway 190 West
Killeen, Texas 76541
Phone: 817/526-1210
Acting Director: Mrs. Carol Engle, R.N., B.S.
(This school has provisional accreditation.)

Laredo

Laredo Junior College Department of Nursing
P. O. Box 738
Laredo, Texas 78040
Phone: 512/722-0521
Director: Miss Eileen Cook. R.N., M.A.

Lufkin

Angelina College Division of Nursing
P. O. Box 1768
Lufkin, Texas 75901
Phone: 713/634-7744, Ext. 51
Director: Miss Opal Stewart, R.N., M.S.

Odessa

Odessa College Associate Degree Nursing Program
Box 3752
Odessa, Texas 79760
Phone: 915/337-5381
Director: Miss Lucile McCoy, R.N., M.N.A.

Paris

Paris Junior College Department of Nursing
Clarksville and 24th Streets
Paris, Texas 75460
Phone: 214/784-6601
Chairman: Miss Constance White, R.N., M.A.
(This school has conditional accreditation.)

Pasadena

San Jacinto College Department of Nursing Education
8060 Spencer Highway
Pasadena, Texas 77505
Phone: 713/479-1501
Director: Mrs. Elaine Cominsky, R.N., M.Ed.

San Angelo

Angelo State University Nursing Program
2601 West Avenue N
San Angelo, Texas 76901
Phone: 915/942-2226
Director: Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, R.N., M.S.N.

San Antonio

San Antonio College Department of Nursing
1300 San Pedro Avenue
San Antonio, Texas 78212
Phone: 512/734-5381, Ext. 210
Chairman: Mrs. Jean Lawrence, R.N., M.Ed.

Texarkana

Texarkana College, William Buchanan Department of Nursing
1024 Tucker Street
Texarkana, Texas 75501
Phone: 214/838-4541, Ext. 260
Director: Mrs. Rachel Hartsock, R.N., M.S.

Waco

McLennan Community College Department of Nursing
1400 College Drive
Waco, Texas 76708
Phone: 817/756-6551
Chairman: Mrs. Sara Moore, R.N., M.S.

Wichita Falls

Midwestern University Department of Nursing
3400 Taft Blvd.
Wichita Falls, Texas 76308
Phone: 817/692-6611, Ext. 240
Chairman: Samuel Hughes, Jr., R.N., M.S.
(New School with professional accreditation.
First students will graduate in 1971.)

Diploma Programs

Abilene

Hendrick Memorial Hospital School of Nursing
North 19th and Hickory Streets
Abilene, Texas 79601
Phone: 915/677-3551
Director: Miss Lonell Jones, R.N., M.S.N.

Amarillo

Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing
P. O. Box 1110
Amarillo, Texas 79105
Phone: 806/376-4431
Director: Mrs. Eunice King, R.N., M.Ed.

Austin

Brackenridge Hospital School of Nursing
707 East 14th Street
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone: 512/478-8571
Acting Director: Mrs. Carolyn Tingle, R.N., B.S.N.

Beaumont

The Baptist Hospital of Southeast Texas School of Nursing
P. O. Drawer 1591
Beaumont, Texas 77704
Phone: 713/835-3781
Director: Mrs. Martha Davis, R.N., M.A.

Dallas

St. Paul Hospital School of Nursing
5909 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/631-4040, Ext. 462
Director: Miss Sarah O'Reilly, R.N., B.S.N.E.
(School will close after present class graduates.)

El Paso

Hotel Dieu Hospital School of Nursing
1101 North Campbell
El Paso, Texas 79902
Phone: 915/544-1880
Director: Sister Aloysius Williams, R.N., M.S.
(School will close after present class graduates and facilities will be turned over to The University of Texas Nursing School at El Paso.)

Fort Worth

John Peter Smith Hospital School of Nursing
1500 South Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Phone: 817/924-4281
Director: Mrs. Myrna Pickard, R.N., M.Ed.

St. Joseph Hospital School of Nursing
1551 South Main Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76104
Phone: 817/336-9481
Director: Mrs. Billie Rogers, R.N., B.S.N.

Houston

Hermann Hospital School of Nursing
6411 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas 77025
Phone: 713/526-4511, Ext. 462
Director: Mrs. Louise Sanders, R.N., M.S.

Lubbock

Methodist Hospital School of Nursing
3615 19th Street
Lubbock, Texas 79410
Phone: 806/792-1011
Director: Mrs. Irene Wilson, R.N., B.S.

San Antonio

Baptist Memorial Hospital School of Nursing
111 Dallas Street
San Antonio, Texas 78205
Phone: 512/222-8431
Director: Mrs. Margie Crawford, R.N., B.S.

Robert B. Green School of Nursing
4502 Medical Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78229
Phone: 512/696-3030, Ext. 402
Acting Director: Miss Wilma Hayek, R.N., B.S.N.

Tyler

Texas Eastern School of Nursing
801 Clinic Drive
Tyler, Texas 75701
Phone: 214/592-3513
Director: Mrs. Larue Hardee, R.N., M.S.

Waco

Hillcrest Baptist Hospital School of Nursing
P. O. Box 5100
Waco, Texas 76708
Phone: 817/754-0371
Director: Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, R.N., B.S.N.Ed.

N.B. In its Position Paper on nursing education, issued in 1965, the ANA states that professional nurses should be prepared at the baccalaureate level (for beginning preparation in nursing), and that technical nurses should be prepared at the junior college level.[4]

---

[4]Committee on Education. EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR NURSE PRACTITIONERS AND ASSISTANTS TO NURSES - A POSITION PAPER, New York, American Nurses Association, 1965.

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

The applicant for Texas registration must be graduated from a state approved school of professional nursing and must successfully pass the State Board Test Pool Examination in order to become registered by the Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas, 6225 U. S. Highway 290 East, Austin, Texas 78723; Phone: 512/GL 3-7204; President: Mrs. Eunice King, R.N.; Executive Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Canney, R.N.

As of June 10, 1969, Texas has a mandatory nurse practice act, meaning that all those who practice professional nursing in the state must be licensed. Licensure means that at least a minimum competence is achieved by the writer of the State Board Examination. All three levels of nurses seeking registration must attain this competence level.

New graduates or R.N.'s not licensed in Texas may obtain a temporary permit to practice professional nursing until the next scheduled state board endorsement procedure.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

"The unique function of the nurse is to assist the individual, sick or well, in the performance of those activities contributing to health or its recovery (or to peaceful death) that he would perform unaided if he had the necessary strength, will, or knowledge. And to do this in such a way as to help him gain independence as rapidly as possible. This aspect of her work, this part of her function, she initiates and controls; of this she is master. In addition she helps the patient to carry out the therapeutic plan as initiated by the physician. She also, as a member of a medical team, helps other members, as they in turn help her, to plan and carry out the total program whether it be for the improvement of health, or the recovery from illness or support in death."[5]

Legal Functions of Nursing

Independent Functions

1. Supervision of a patient involving the whole management of care, requiring the application of principles based on the biologic, the physical, and social sciences.

---

[5] Virginia Henderson. THE NATURE OF NURSING: A Definition and Its Implications for Practice, Research, and Education (A Monograph), New York, The Macmillan Company, 1966.

2. Observations of symptoms and reactions, including symptomatology of physical and mental conditions and needs requiring evaluation or application of principles based upon the biologic, the physical, and social sciences.

3. Accurate recording and reporting of facts including evaluation of the whole care of the patient.

4. Supervision of other, except physicians, contributing to the care of the patient.

5. Application and execution of nursing procedures and techniques.

6. The direction and education of the patient to secure physical and mental care.

Dependent Function

7. Application and execution of legal medical orders of physicians concerning treatments and medications, with an understanding of the cause and effect thereof.[6]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Unlimited. Nurses are found in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, home health agencies, doctors' offices, schools and colleges of nursing, school systems, public health, military[7] and other government services, research, private duty, and wherever nursing services are required by a changing society.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

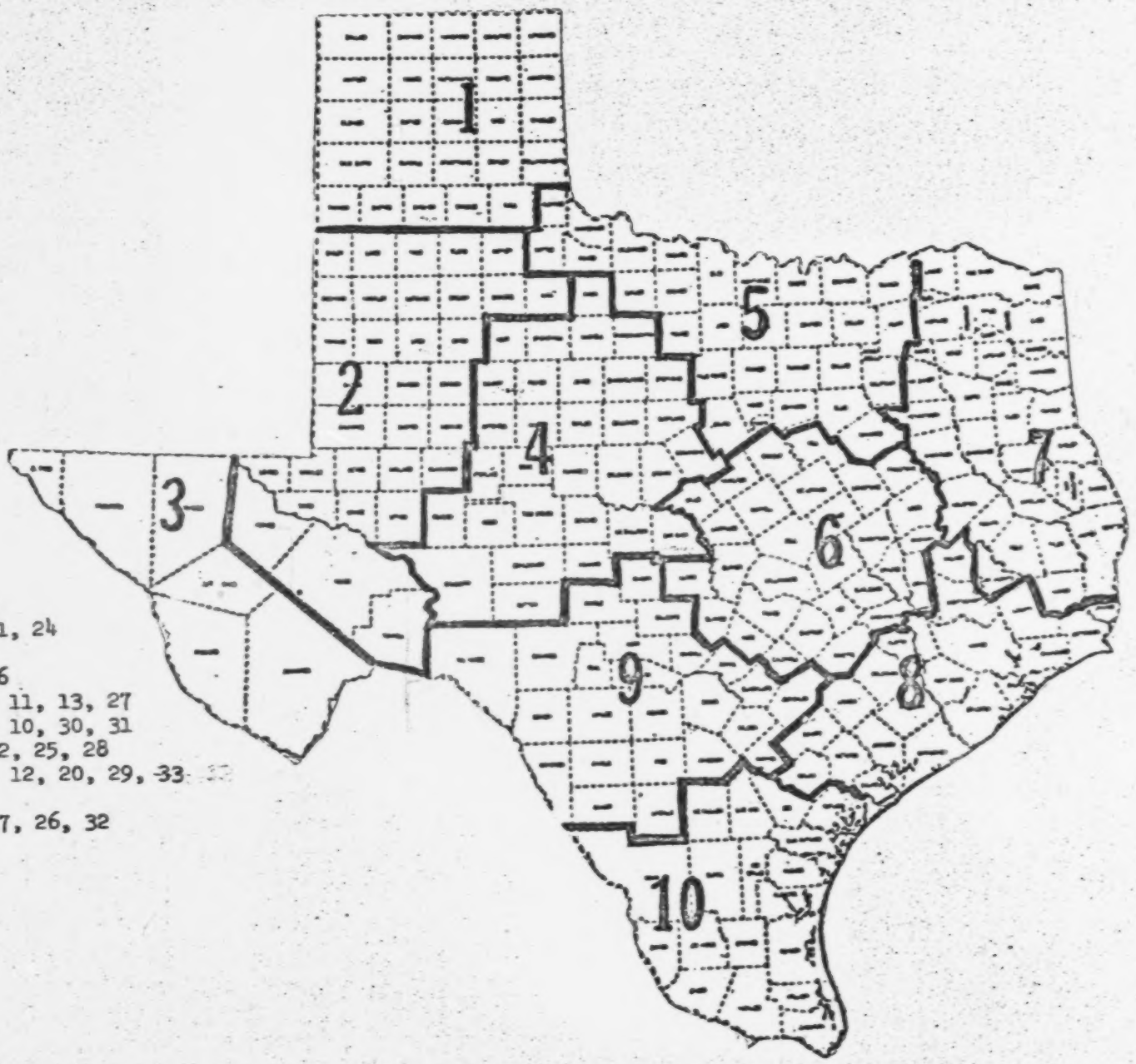
The professional organization for registered nurses is:

American Nurses' Association, Inc.
10 Columbus Circle
New York, N.Y. 10019
Phone: 212/582-7230
President: Hildegard Peplau, R.N., Ph.D.
Executive Director: Irene Jacobi, R.N., Ed.D.

---

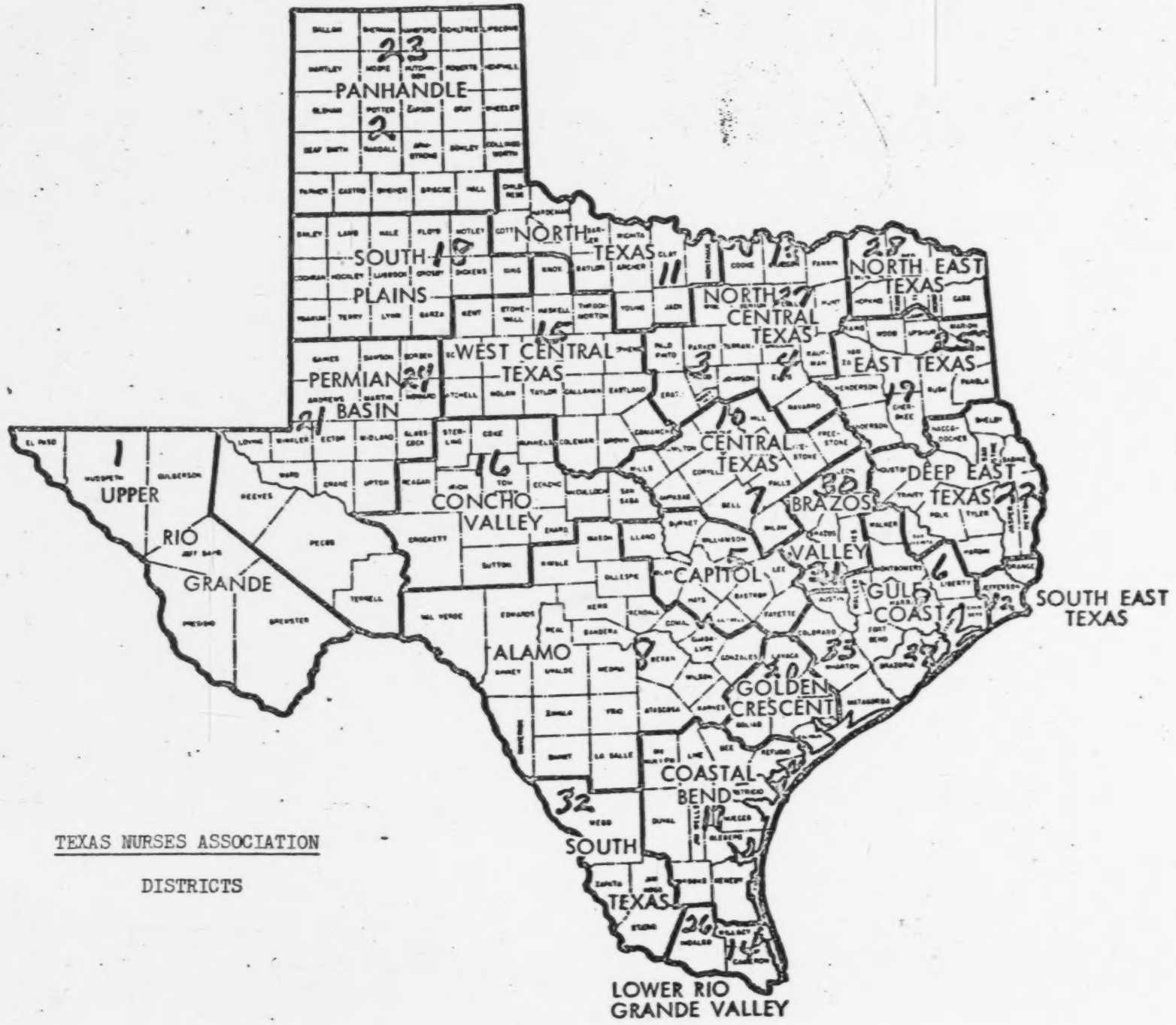
[6]Milton Lesnik and Bernice Anderson. NURSING PRACTICE AND THE LAW, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1962.

[7]Various nurse corps are not open to ADN graduates or to diploma graduates of programs providing less than 27 months curriculum.



TEXAS PLANNING REGIONS

Region 1 - District 2, 23
Region 2 - District 18, 21, 24
Region 3 - District 1
Region 4 - District 15, 16
Region 5 - District 3, 4, 11, 13, 27
Region 6 - District 5, 7, 10, 30, 31
Region 7 - District 19, 22, 25, 28
Region 8 - District 6, 9, 12, 20, 29, 33
Region 9 - District 8
Region 10 - District 14, 17, 26, 32



TEXAS NURSES ASSOCIATION

DISTRICTS

The ANA is divided into state constituents, the one for Texas being:

Texas Nurses Association
434 South Main Avenue, Suite 205
San Antonio, Texas 78204
Phone: 512/223-6121
President: William E. Field, Jr., R.N., Ph.D.
Executive Director: Mrs. Lillian E. Taubert, R.N., M.Ed.

The TNA is divided into ten regions and thirty-three districts. (See Map.)

Major Functions of the American Nurses' Association[8]

1. Standard Setting. "ANA sets standards for nursing care and works with the many agencies involved in health care to see that these standards are understood and used."

2. Legislation. "ANA speaks for nurses in promoting Federal legislation for health, education, labor, civil rights and other socio-economic programs that affect the health and well-being of the public, as well as the practice of nursing."

3. Recruitment. "ANA works to interpret and publicize the shortage of nurses, to attract more people into nursing, to get legislation passed that will make it profitable for married nurses to work and to encourage refresher programs for nurses who have not been practicing."

4. Economic Security. Works with state nurses associations to implement effective economic security programs (including higher salaries, fringe benefits, improved working conditions, etc.) "ANA continues to work nationally to explain the economic problems of nursing and to obtain legislation that will guarantee nurses the right to bargain."

5. Information On Nursing Practice. Provides ANA members with opportunity to join one or more of its Divisions on Practice: Community Health, Geriatric, Maternal and Child Health, Medical-Surgical, Psychiatric and Mental Health. Annual clinical conferences are held in different regions of the country.

6. Professional News. Publishes a membership newsletter, ANA IN ACTION, and issues communications from the Divisions on Practice. A separate company publishes the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, but reduced subscription rates are available to ANA members.

7. Research. "Continual research and compiling of statistics on nurses are done by ANA. The research arm of ANA, the American Nurses' Foundation, sponsors and coordinates nursing research and publishes the findings of nurse researchers."

---

[8] RIGHT NOW ANA, New York, American Nurses' Association, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

Major Functions of the Texas Nurses Association[9]

1. PROFESSIONAL GROWTH through association with other registered nurses at the district, state, and national levels.

2. LEGISLATION in the best interests of the community and the profession.

3. PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING AND PLACEMENT SERVICE through ANA and TNA to help the nurse find a suitable position.

4. BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS to shape policies and to plan for the growth of nursing.

5. PUBLICATIONS (THE BULLETIN, Newsletters) to keep the nurse informed on nursing.

6. ECONOMIC SECURITY through implementation of employment standards for registered nurses.

7. INSURANCE PLANS at reduced rates for retirement, sickness, liability, income protection.

8. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES at district, regional and state levels to improve nursing practice.

9. IMPROVED NURSING PRACTICE through implementation of the code and standrads for practice.

10. TEXAS NURSES FOUNDATION for scholarships, research, special projects and loans for TNA members.

11. LIAISON with other health professions and groups concerned with health care.

12. RECRUITMENT AND REACTIVATION of Nurses to meet the nursing needs of society.

13. IMPROVED PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING of nursing through action in planning and providing for health needs of the community.

---

[9]Membership Brochure, San Antonio, Texas Nurses Association, 1968.

Texas Nurses Association Platform 1969-1970[10]

1. Initiate and promote state laws for mandatory licensure for the practice of professional nursing.

2. Work with appropriate private and public groups to meet the health needs of the people by studying and promoting desirable social and health legislation.

3. Enforce the code for nurses by initiating appropriate action.

4. Support the ANA position on education for nursing.

5. Conduct an intensive program encouraging all qualified nurses to be members of the association.

6. Participate actively in the recruitment of personnel into the nursing profession.

7. Implement the statements of functions and standards for practice in each area of nursing.

8. Promote the use of the standards for organized nursing service.

9. Recommend and support legislation that will provide funds for scholarships, research and programs for continuing improvement of nursing service and education.

10. Conduct an economic and general welfare program to improve the status of professional nurses.

11. Effect responsible operation of nurses' bureaus and other nurse placement agencies.

12. Recognize and respect the equality of right, privilege and responsibility of each member.

---

[10]Platform. Texas Nurses Association. Adopted in Bienniel Convention, May, 1969.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Licensed Vocational Nurse (LVN)[11]

Definitions

ANA: "The practice of practical nursing means the performance for compensation of selected acts in the care of the ill, injured, or infirm under the direction of a registered nurse or a licensed physician or a licensed dentist; and not requiring the substantial specialized skill, judgment, and knowledge required in professional nursing."[12]

Legal: "The term 'Licensed Vocational Nurse' as used in the Act shall mean any person who directly attends or cares for the sick for compensation or hire, and whose personal qualifications, preliminary education or nursing education in biological, physical and social sciences will not qualify that person to become certified as a professional registered nurse, as defined and regulated under the laws of this State, and who uses the designation Licensed Vocational Nurse, or the abbreviation L.V.N. ."[13]

Qualifications

Personal: The aspiring LVN should be in good health, be interested in caring for the sick, and should have the proper personal character.

Educational: Must have at least a tenth grade education, although graduation from high school is preferred. Passing of the GED is also preferred if the applicant has not finished high school. Must also pass the entrance test and screening procedures set up by the Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners. Must also meet the matriculation requirements of the school of choice.

Schools of Vocational Nursing

There are more than 150 LVN training programs in Texas, the majority of which are sponsored by hospitals. However, some

---

[11] In all states, except Texas and California, this worker is called a licensed practical nurse (LPN).

[12] "ANA Board Approves a Definition of Nursing Practice", AJN (December 1955), 1474.

[13] VOCATIONAL NURSE ACT, Section 1, Definitions, State of Texas, 1951. (Issued by Texas Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners, 1959.)

junior colleges do have programs, and the Texas Education Agency supports some programs in Vocational/Technical High Schools. For a complete list of vocational nursing schools in Texas, write to Board of Licensed Vocational Nurse Examiners, 1008 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701.

Training is one calendar year. The first four months, termed the preclinical period, is devoted mainly to classroom experiences. The next eight months are a combination of clinical laboratory and class work.

Major Functions

1. Gives direct bedside nursing care to patients who are not seriously ill.

2. Carries out nursing procedures of a less complex nature.

3. Assists the professional nurse in her care of the seriously and critically ill.

4. Observes and reports overt symptoms and behaviors of patients in relation to their illnesses.

5. Carries out legal medical orders within her scope of training and ability.

6. Keeps accurate patient records.

7. Functions as a team member under the supervision of the R.N., M D., or D.D.S.

Career Opportunities

The LVN may be found in hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, home health agencies, doctors' offices, and private duty.

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

In order to practice as a Licensed Vocational Nurse, the person must successfully pass the state board examination for vocational nurses given by the Board of Licensed Vocational Nurse Examiners, 406 Sam Houston State Office Building, Austin, Texas 78701, Phone: 512/475-3771; President: Ray L. Shepperd, M.D.; Executive Secretary: Mrs. Marjorie T. Ogle.

Group Organization

The Vocational Nurse organizations in Texas are:

1. Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas
   504 Littlefield Building
   Austin, Texas 78701
   Phone: 512/GR6-8858
   President: Dorothy Harris
   Executive Secretary:

2. Texas League of Vocational Nurses
   P. O. Box 288
   Needville, Texas 77461
   Phone: 713/
   President: Mrs. Minnie Otto, LVN

Nurse Aide

Definition

An assistant to the nurse whose major function it is to relieve the nurse of many non-nursing tasks involved in patient services.

Qualifications

Personal: Must be able to work with others and to interact with patients and people. Must be interested in the sick.

Educational: Graduation from high school preferred. Completion of sixth grade a must. Aide must be able to read, write, and follow directions.

Schools for Nurse Aide Training

Ideally the training program should be a four to eight week structured course under the direct supervision of a R.N. instructor. Tasks and procedures of a strictly non-nursing nature are taught with emphasis being placed on "learning by doing".

Since aide training is generally done on-the-job, training programs are usually held under the aegis of a hospital's inservice education department, whenever and wherever the need arises.

With the recent advent of junior colleges, aide training is beginning to be one of the programs offered in these

institutions.[14] At the present time it is known that El Centro Junior College (Dallas) and Angelina College (Lufkin) offer such a program. The value of having aide training programs in the junior colleges is that unnecessary duplication of effort on the part of hospitals is deleted, yet all institutions and/or agencies using aides benefit from such college based programs.

Commercial schools are in existence, but are generally looked upon with disfavor by the employers, because of the generally poor preparation given, the large tuition charged, and the philosophies presented.

The Red Cross in some areas - e.g., Houston and Fort Worth - have aide training courses under the direction of Red Cross nurses.

Major Functions

The aide works under the direct supervision of the R.N. and carries out non-nursing tasks delegated to her in accordance with her training and abilities. Some of the usual assignments to aides include:

1. Baths and general hygienic measures for patients whose condition does not warrant the full attention of a nurse. Makes beds.

2. Feeding and nutrition - may pass trays and nourishments and feed patients who need such assistance. Keeps fresh water at bedside.

3. Takes temperatures, pulse, and respirations.

4. Runs errands.

5. Escorts patients.

6. Answers call lights, helping the patient within her capabilities or seeking prompt assistance if the situation so warrants.

---

[14] The ANA recommends in its Position Paper that "education for assistants in the health service occupations should be short, intensive preservice programs in vocational education institutions rather than on-the-job training programs." (Committee on Education. EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR NURSE PRACTITIONERS AND ASSISTANTS TO NURSES - A POSITION PAPER, New York, American Nurses Association, 1965. p.9)

7. Assists patients to ambulate, after nurse checks safety of such an act and the ability of aide.

8. Records intake and output.

9. Assists with housekeeping duties.

Career Opportunities

Nurse aides may be found in hospitals, nursing homes, and home health services.

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

None. "It is the belief of the American Nurses' Association that licensing of this group is not consistent with the supportive role of auxiliary personnel in nursing service."[15]

Group Organization

None.

Other Workers

In Texas there are categories of workers called:

1. Psychiatric Nursing Technicians: This group works only in psychiatric hospitals. One school, Henderson County Junior College, prepares this group of worker at the ADN level; however, this program is being phased out.

2. Tuberculosis Nursing Technicians: This group is prepared to work in tuberculosis hospitals. All training programs have been phased out.

3. Practical Nurse: Name utilized for a worker with little or no training in health care. This worker has no real status, but can often be found doing private duty in homes by giving care to the elderly ill.

---

[15] American Nurses' Association, STATEMENT OF AUXILIARY PERSONNEL IN NURSING SERVICE, New York, American Nurses' Association, 1962.

4. Graduate Nurse: Name utilized for a worker who did not take or pass state boards for R.N. licensure, but who did complete the prescribed course of study from a nursing school. This worker has no logal status, but is often found in institutions and agencies.

5. Undergraduate Nurse: Name utilized for a worker who had some formal nurse training, but for some reason did not complete the program. This worker also has no legal status, but is also found in institutions and agencies.

6. Sitter: A person hired by a family to "sit" with a patient to allow family some respite from the hospital or institution. Usually the sitter has no training in the care of the ill. This person does little (e.g. give fluids, crank up bed) or nothing for the patient, but is available to summon help (hopefully) when needed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "ANA Board Approves a Definition of Nursing Practice," AJN (December 1955), 1474.

2. Excerpts from VERNON'S CIVIL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF TEXAS Governing Examination, Registration, and Disciplinary Proceedings of Registered Nurses Under Jurisdiction of Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas (Chapter Seven. Title 71. Health-Public. Nurses. Articles 4513-4528), June 10, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

3. Information supplied by the Board of Nurse Examiners for the State of Texas concerning the list of schools accredited by it for 1970-1971.

4. Committee on Education. EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR NURSE PRACTITIONERS AND ASSISTANTS TO NURSES - A POSITION PAPER, New York, American Nurses Association, 1965.

5. Henderson, Virginia. THE NATURE OF NURSING: A Definition and Its Implications for Practice, Research, and Education (A Monograph), New York, The Macmillan Company, 1966.

6. Lesnik, Milton and Anderson, Bernice. NURSING PRACTICE AND THE LAW, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1962.

7. RIGHT NOW ANA, New York, American Nurses' Association, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

8. Membership Brochure, San Antonio, Texas Nurses Association, 1968.

9. Platform. Texas Nurses Association. Adopted in Bienniel Convention, May, 1969.

10. VOCATIONAL NURSE ACT, Section 1, Definitions, State of Texas, 1951. (Issued by Texas Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners, 1959.)

11. American Nurses' Association, STATEMENT OF AUXILIARY PERSONNEL IN NURSING SERVICE, New York, American Nurses' Association, 1962.

O C C U P A T I O N A L

T H E R A P Y

O C C U P A T I O N A L T H E R A P Y

DEFINITION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

"Occupational Therapy is the art and science of directing man's responses to selected activity to promote and maintain health, to prevent disability, to evaluate behavior and to treat or train patients with physical or psychosocial dysfunction."[1]

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

Must have a genuine liking and concern for others; a desire to work cooperatively with others as individuals or in groups; an intense interest in the fields of medicine and health care; and an ability to think and act creatively with one's mind and hands.[2]

Educational

Professional preparation requires attendance at a college or university with an Occupational Therapy curriculum approved by the American Medical Association and the American Occupational Therapy Association, and includes six to nine months of clinical internship. The following modes of entry into Occupational Therapy programs are as follows:

1. For high school graduates: Completion of the academic and internship requirements, approximately four and one-half years, which lead to a Bachelor's degree.

2. For those already in college: May transfer to an Occupational Therapy curriculum at the Junior level, requiring approximately two and one-half years.

---

[1]American Occupational Therapy Association. Official definition adopted October 1969.

[2]The School of Allied Health Sciences. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Galveston, The University of Texas Medical Branch. (Brochure.)

3. For college graduates: May enter the regular baccalaureate degree program at the Junior level, as above, or

   May enter an Advanced Standing program of 18-22 months offered by a few schools and leading to a special certificate, or

   May enter one of the increasing number of Master's Degree two-year programs, if the degree is in biology, psychology, sociology or other related field. A working knowledge of at least three manual and creative skills must be demonstrated.

Occupational Therapy Schools in Texas

The following schools are accredited:

Texas Woman's University
School of Occupational Therapy
Denton, Texas 76204
Phone: 817/387-2320
Director: Mrs. Ruth Pershing, M.A., OTR, Asst. Prof.
(Programs offered for baccalaureate and master's degrees and advanced standing certificates.)

The University of Texas Medical Branch
School of Allied Health Sciences
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/765-2695
Dean: Robert K. Bing, Ed.D., OTR
Chairman: Mary F. Heermans, M.S., OTR
(Program offered for Bachelor of Science Degree.)

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

Following the successful completion of the prescribed curriculum, the graduate is eligible to take the Registration Examination, given twice yearly by the American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.

If the candidate passes the examination, he becomes an Occupational Therapist, Registered (O.T.R.) and thus can be considered for positions anywhere in the country. A few states require licensure; Texas, at present, does not.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The roles of the therapist are varied and challenging...all focus on the person with a potential problem.

The Occupational Therapist evaluates each individual to determine the level of functioning. As a member of the treatment team he works in collaboration with the physician, with physical and speech therapists, nurses, psychologists, social workers, vocational counselors, and other specialists to plan a therapeutic activity program.[3]

In evaluating and treating the patient with emotional or psychiatric conditions the Occupational Therapist is mainly concerned with assessing communicative and activity skills, altering or diminishing psychopathology, assisting him in gratifying needs, and providing him with opportunities to refine social and vocationally related skills. The Occupational Therapist also works with the physically handicapped and is concerned with his ability to lead an independent and productive life. The patient is encouraged to use his maximum capacities in task tolerance and coordination. Vocationally related activities are also employed for assessing skills and interests which may lead to gainful employment.

Occupational Therapy is also used with children and the aged. When problems of development become apparent, play activities are the basis for facilitating physical, social and self-development skills in the child. With the aged the Occupational Therapist utilizes physical and social experiences to maintain the individual on the highest level of action and integration as possible. The acutely ill or convalescent patient undergoing medical or surgical procedures is treated in an activity program conducive to promoting the healing process.[4]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

There is an acute shortage of qualified registered Occupational Therapists. With the increased national emphasis on health, thousands of positions at all levels are waiting to be filled and new positions are being created. The Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service commission Occupational Therapists; other branches of Federal service give civil service ratings. Experienced therapists are needed as teachers, researchers and administrators, both in this country and abroad.

---

[3] OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY HANDBOOK, New York, American Occupational Therapy Association, 1969.

[4] OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (Brochure), op. cit.

Some of the specific career opportunities are as follows:

As a Staff or Senior Therapist

Evaluates the current level of function of the individual, identifies his needs, adapts treatment media to meet the needs, and judges and reports the therapeutic effect.

As an Evaluator

Joins members of the health team to appraise the nature of the disability and recommends future plans for each person with other team specialists.

As a Researcher

Conducts research in Occupational Therapy and reports on results of experimentation.

As an Educator

Teaches Occupational Therapy students in the academic setting or supervises clinical experience.

As a Supervisor

Plans individual programs with Certified Occupational Therapy Assistants, teaches technical personnel in other disciplines and establishes programs for staff development.

As a Consultant

Serves in health centers to project total community planning, counsels professional groups on recent trends and advises administrators of treatment facilities.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The professional association for occupational therapists is:

The American Occupational Therapy Association, Inc.
251 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010
Phone: 212/777-5890
President: Florence Cromwell
Executive Director: Harriet Tiebel

The AOTA is divided into state constituencies. In Texas, organization is:

Texas Occupational Therapy Association
President: Dr. Robert Bing
1413 Marine Drive
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/762-1714

The TOTA is divided into four districts:

North Texas District
Central Texas District
South Central Texas District
Southeast Texas District

The major functions of all three association are:

1. Improve and advance the practice of Occupational Therapy.
2. Improve and advance the education and qualifications of Occupational Therapists.
3. Establish standards of performance.
4. Foster research and study of Occupational Therapy.
5. Engage in other activities to further the dissemination of knowledge of the practice of Occupational Therapy.[5]

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Occupational Therapy Assistant

Definition

An assistant to the OTR who performs certain delegated tasks under professional supervision.

Qualifications

Educational: Must be a high school graduate and have successfully completed a course from a program approved by the American Occupational Therapy Association.

---

[5]By-Laws of the American Occupational Therapy Association. Revised 1966.

Schools for Occupational Therapy Assistants

Occupational Therapy Assistant Training Program
Health Occupations, H.I.S.D.
1205 Holman
Houston, Texas 77004
Phone: 713/521-0085
Director: Mrs. Yvonne Dobson, OTR

Occupational Therapy Assistant Education Program
Department of Associated Health Occupations
Galveston College
4015 Avenue Q
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/763-1275 or 713/765-2695
Director: J. Cantwell, OTR

Major Functions

1. General Activity Programs: General activity programs are those designed to improve hospital milieu and increase patient morale. They are used to meet the normal needs of anyone for occupation and diversion. Activities include general recreation, such as movies, dances and parties and the non-specific use of music, library, arts and crafts, etc.

   It is advisable that the Occupational Therapy Assistants have guidance and consultation from the graduate Occupational Therapists in this type of program.

2. Supportive or Maintenance Programs: Supportive or maintenance activity programs are those in which activities are performed by patients to maintain benefits of prior treatment, to encourage the highest level of function and rehabilitative goals.

   The Occupational Therapy Assistant functions with guidance and consultation from the graduate Occupational Therapist in this type of program. He exercises a high degree of initiative, responsibility and independent action in planning and carrying out programs for patients referred for this level of activity.

3. Specific Treatment Programs: Specific treatment in Occupational Therapy for patients in the acute state of illness or disability means the use of activities to correct or improve specific pathology and involves controlled interaction with the patient for therapeutic results. The person administering treatment must have sufficient professional training to enable him to evaluate the patient's condition, plan and administer an appropriate program of treatment and report significant response and behavior to the referring physician. Specific treatment in Occupational Therapy should be administered only by a graduate Occupational Therapist.

The Occupational Therapy Assistant functions only as an assistant to and under the direct supervision of a graduate Occupational Therapist in the treatment of patients referred for specific treatment.[6]

Career Opportunities

Occupational Therapy Assistants may work in hospitals, nursing homes, public health departments.

Licensure, Registration, or Certification

Occupational Therapy Assistants are certified by The American Occupational Therapy Association, Inc. after completion of an approved program.

Group Organization

All Certified Occupational Therapy Assistants are encouraged to become members and participate in The American Occupational Therapy Association, Texas Occupational Therapy Association, and District association.

Occupational Therapy Aides

Occupational Therapy Aides are those individuals who have been trained through apprenticeship or inservice assignments. They are usually limited in employment to the institution that has trained them. They are trained according to the needs of the department where they are employed and work under the supervision of a certified or a registered therapist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. American Occupational Therapy Association. Official Definition adopted October 1968.

2. By-Laws of The American Occupational Therapy Association, New York, The Association, 1966.

3. FUNCTIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS, New York, American Occupational Therapy Association.

4. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY HANDBOOK, New York, American Occupational Therapy Association, 1969.

5. The School of Allied Health Sciences. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Galveston, The University of Texas Medical Branch. (Brochure.)

---

[6] FUNCTIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY ASSISTANTS, New York, American Occupational Therapy Association.

PHARMACY

P H A R M A C Y

DEFINITION OF PHARMACY

"Pharmacy has been defined as that profession which is concerned with the art and sciences of preparing from natural and synthetic sources suitable and convenient materials for distribution and use in the treatment and prevention of disease. It embraces a knowledge of the identification, selection, pharmacologic action, preservation, combination, analysis, and standardization of drugs and medicines."[1]

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Educational: Qualifications for entrance into the professional sequence of Pharmacy courses are:

1. Completion of approximately 60 semester hours (2 years) in pre-pharmacy curriculum including the basic sciences, mathematics, English, and the social sciences.

2. Applicant must have a 2.0 Grade Point Average ("C" Average) in all work attempted at the University level.

3. Applicant must submit application to the Dean of the college he wishes to attend. He must also include a complete transcript of all college work undertaken and must submit a photograph.

4. Applicants are selected according to scholastic record and priority of application.

---

[1]Melvin R. Gibson. REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 14th Edition, Easton, Pa., Mack Publishing Company, 1970, page 3.

Colleges of Pharmacy in Texas

A pharmacist's professional education consists of three years and includes all facets of the practice of pharmacy. Subjects studied include Pharmacognosy, Chemistry, Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, and Pharmacy Economics.

Austin

The University of Texas
College of Pharmacy
Austin, Texas 78712
Phone: 512/471-1737
Dean: Position Vacant
Assistant Dean: Dr. William J. Sheffield

Houston

Texas Southern University
College of Pharmacy
3201 Wheeler Street
Houston, Texas 77004
Phone: 713/528-0611
Dean: Dr. Patrick Wells

University of Houston
College of Pharmacy
3801 Cullen Blvd.
Houston, Texas 77004
Phone: 713/748-660
Dean: Dr. N. M. Ferguson

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

In order to practice pharmacy in the state of Texas, the person must have fulfilled the following requirements in order to take the licensure examination given by the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, 914 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas 78701; Secretary: Joe H. Arnette, R. Ph.

1. Applicant must be twenty-one years of age.
2. Applicant must be of good moral character.
3. Applicant must be a citizen of the United States.
4. Applicant must have graduated from a first grade high school, or have a preliminary education equivalent thereto.
5. Applicant must have graduated from a university, school, or college of Pharmacy which meets the requirements of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy.
6. Applicant must complete at least 1000 hours of practical experience under a registered pharmacist with at least 400 hours obtained after graduation.
7. Applicant must pay a twenty dollar registration fee.

If the applicant successfully passes the examination given by the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, he is granted a license to practice as a Registered Pharmacist in this state.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

The major functions of a Pharmacist are:

1. Dispenser of Drugs. The pharmacist is a vital link in the health care team with his main role being to provide the medication which will cure a patient.

2. Consultant to Physician on Drug Therapy. A pharmacist is an expert on drugs and, therefore, can inform the physician on all aspects of drug therapy such as strength, dosage, interactions, new drugs and contraindications.

3. Advisor to Patient. The pharmacist advises the patient on the proper methods of administering the medication. He may instruct the patient about such things as the time to take the medication, the proper way to take it, special instructions with that medication, the foods to avoid, and other necessary information the patient may need.

4. Other Services. The pharmacist can perform other services related to drug therapy. The best example of this is family records kept to prevent drug interactions or to prevent a patient from taking a drug which is contraindicated for him.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

1. Community Pharmacy. This is the traditional practice of Pharmacy - service to the public by dispensing medication at the community level.

2. Professional Pharmacy. This is a branch of Pharmacy which handles only medicines, sickroom supplies, and professional appliances.

3. Hospital Pharmacy. Pharmacy as practiced in a hospital is concerned mainly with the dispensing of medications to patients of a hospital.

4. Pharmacy Consultant. This is the newest role assumed by the pharmacist in providing drug and health services to rest homes, nursing homes, convalescent centers and small hospitals on a consultant basis.

5. Other areas open to pharmacists are in: Manufacturing, Wholesaling, Government Service and Teaching.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

The organization for Pharmacy in Texas is:

Texas Pharmaceutical Association
1624 U. S. Highway 183 East (P. O. Box 4487)
Austin, Texas 78751
Phone: 512/454-8648
President: George C. Webb, R. Ph.
Executive Director: Luther R. Parker, R. Ph.

The organization is made up of forty-five component societies and is regulated by fifteen councilor districts and the Board of Councilors. The State organization is made up of about 534 officers and committees. All of these 534 pharmacists are concerned with public relations, liaison with other health professions, advancing the profession of pharmacy by working in the state legislature, and maintenance of open aid to any pharmacist in the state who needs the help of TPA. TPA is an Association of pharmacists united for action.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

P H Y S I C A L T H E R A P Y

DEFINITION OF PHYSICAL THERAPY

Physical Therapy is a profession which develops, coordinates and utilizes selected knowledge and skill in planning, organizing and directing programs for the care of individuals whose ability to function is impaired or threatened by disease or injury. Physical therapy focuses primarily on those individuals whose potential or actual impairment is related to neuromusculoskeletal, pulmonary and cardiovascular systems; on methods of evaluating the functions of these systems; and on the selection and application of appropriate therapeutic procedures to maintain, improve or restore these functions.

Evaluation includes performing and interpreting tests to assist in differential diagnosis, and to determine the degree of impairment of relevant aspects, such as muscle strength, motor development, functional capacity, or repiratory and circulatory efficiency. Evaluation provides the basis for the selection of appropriate therapeutic procedures and the appraisal of the results of treatment.

Therapeutic procedures include exercises for increasing strength, endurance, coordination, and range of motion; stimuli to facilitate motor activity and learning; instruction in activities of daily living and the use of assistive devices; and the application of physical agents to relieve pain or later physiological status.[1]

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

Must have a genuine liking and concern for others, an intense interest in the fields of medicine and health care, patience, creativity, high moral character.

---

[1] PHYSICAL THERAPY CURRICULA DIRECTORY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association and Council Physical Therapy School Director, 1969, p. 103.

Educational

There are three plans of education leading to professional qualification in physical therapy: 1) four-year bachelor's degree courses for high school graduates and transfer students; 2) twelve to sixteen months certificate courses for students who hold bachelor's degrees; and 3) courses leading to master's degrees for students with bachelor's degrees and the requisite background.

Because of the varying plans, and admission and graduation requirements, students should inquire early in order not to lose credits on transfer, if this should be necessary.[2,3]

Physical therapy requires knowledge in depth of human growth and development, human anatomy and physiology, neuroanatomy, neurophysiology, biomechanics of motion, manifestations of disease and trauma, normal and abnormal psychological response to injury and disability, and the ethnic, cultural and socio-economic influences on the individual. It also includes principles of learning and teaching, administration, supervision, the consultative process and the planning for and development of community health service and facilities.[4]

Physical Therapy Schools in Texas

Texas Woman's University
School of Physical Therapy
Denton, Texas 76204
Phone: 817/
Director: Laura K. Smith, RPT, Ph.D.
(Offers course leading to a Bachelor's degree. Accepts women students only.)

The University of Texas Medical Branch
Department of Physical Therapy
School of Allied Health Sciences
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/
Director: Jeanne Schenck, RPT
(Offers a Bachelor's degree course and a certificate course.)

---

[2]EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS LEADING TO PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS IN PHYSICAL THERAPY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

[3]INFORMATION BRIEFS OF COURSES IN PHYSICAL THERAPY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association, 1969.

[4]PHYSICAL THERAPY CURRICULA DIRECTORY, op.cit.

The University of Texas
(Southwestern) Medical School
Department of Physical Therapy
School of Allied Health Professions
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75235
Phone: 214/
Director: Doris Porter

U. S. Army Medical Department
Medical Field Service School
Physical Therapy Course
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Phone: 512/
Director: Lt. Col. Elizabeth Lambertson
(Offers Certificate course. Accepts women students only.)

LICENSURE OR REGISTRATION

In forty-nine states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, licensure or registration is the legal qualification to practice physical therapy. State examinations for registration are given at least once a year.[5]

Texas is the only state which does not have licensure or registration for the practice of physical therapy.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Physical Therapy is a health service profession. Physical Therapists work with other health professionals such as nurses, occupational and speech therapists, and physicians, in providing services for persons who are ill, injured, or handicapped through birth defects. Physical Therapists function in four general roles: (1) as staff, supervisory, or self-employed practitioners in providing direct services to patients; (2) as administrators of programs in clinical facilities or health agencies providing health services for patients, or, in educational institutions offering programs in basic, advanced, or continuing education to prepare physical therapists or enrich their backgrounds; (3) as consultants to health settings. In each role, the Physical Therapist is constantly with people and involved with the teaching-learning processes.

---

[5] INFORMATION BRIEFS OF COURSE IN PHYSICAL THERAPY, op. cit.

In providing direct services to patients who have been referred for treatment by licensed physicians, surgeons, or dentists, Physical Therapists evaluate the abilities and disabilities of patients and, on the basis of these findings, plan and administer treatment programs. Following the evaluation of the patient through special testing procedures, the Physical Therapist may administer treatment to the patient or delegate it to be administered, with his continuing supervision, by a person prepared for the responsibility. The treatment is designed to help the patient maintain or regain optimal motor function to relieve pain, or to prevent disability. Physical Therapists teach patients and members of their families appropriate activities to be practiced and the uses of assistive devices for home and work situations.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Physical Therapists may be found in hospitals, nursing homes, in private practice, in agencies specializing in the care of the handicapped, in military and civilian government facilities, in teaching, and in research.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

It is estimated that 80% of the active Physical Therapists belong to their professional organization which is:

American Physical Therapy Association (APTA)
1790 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10019
Phone:
President:
Executive Director:

Active membership is open to all graduates of accredited courses in physical therapy who subscribe to the association's Code of Ethics. These therapists are assigned as a member of the Chapter in his area:

The Texas Chapter, APTA
President: Jim Thompson
Box 981
Big Spring, Texas 79720

The Texas Chapter, APTA, is further composed of eight local districts.

The object of the Association is "to foster the development and improvement of physical therapy services and physical therapy education through the coordinated action of physical therapists, allied professional groups, citizens, agencies, and schools to the end that the physical therapy needs of the people will be met".[6]

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Physical Therapy Assistant

Definition

The physical therapy assistant is a skilled technical worker who has completed a program approved by the APTA.

Qualifications

Educational: APTA subscribes to the concept that the approved program for the physical therapy assistant will be in a two-year college program, leading to an Associate Degree and providing for upward educational mobility.[7]

Schools for Physical Therapy Assistants

Galveston Community Junior College

Galveston, Texas
Phone: 713/
Director:

Major Functions

The assistant's function is to assist the professional physical therapist in patient-related activities; to perform such procedures delegated to him that are commensurate with his education and training. He carries out designated tasks which are required for the operation of the service.

Career Opportunities

Hospitals, nursing homes, agencies working with handicapped.

Group Organization

None.

---

[6] Ibid.
[7] APTA Policy Statement 1967.

Physical Therapy Aide

Definition

"The physical therapy aide is a nonlicensed worker who has completed on-the-job training."[8]

Qualifications

Personal: Varies with employing institution.

Educational: Varies with employing institution.

Schools for Physical Therapy Aides

No known formal programs are now in existence. Workers are trained on-the-job to meet particular needs of a facility.

Major Functions

"The physical therapy aide's primary function is to perform designated routine tasks related to the operation of a physical therapy service but may assist with patient-related activities which are pre-determined for each patient and assigned by the professional physical therapist."[9]

Career Opportunities

Physical therapy aides may be found in hospitals, nursing homes, and agencies working with the handicapped.

Group Organization

None.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. APT Policy Statement, 1967.

2. "APTA Professional Practice and Personnel Policies," J. Am. Phy. Ther. Assn., XLVIII(September 1968), 1016-1022.

3. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS LEADING TO PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION IN PHYSICAL THERAPY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association, 1969. (Pamphlet.)

4. INFORMATION BRIEFS OF COURSES IN PHYSICAL THERAPY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association, 1969.

5. PHYSICAL THERAPY CURRICULA DIRECTORY, New York, American Physical Therapy Association and Council Physical Therapy School Directory, 1969.

---

[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.

R E G I S T E R E D

M E D I C A L

R E C O R D

L I B R A R I A N

REGISTERED

MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIAN

DEFINITION OF MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIAN

The Registered Medical Record Librarian is a valuable member of the professional health team specializing in a wide range of health information services concerning patients and patient care.

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

The applicant to a medical record librarian training program should be accurate, dependable, possess high degree of integrity, be well groomed, articulate, and have a well-rounded personality.

Educational

To become a Registered Medical Record Librarian, an individual must complete the curriculum in an approved school for medical record librarians. Most programs for medical record librarians lead to a baccalaureate degree.

Medical Record Librarian Schools in Texas

Sacred Heart Dominican College
Department of Medical Record Science
2401 E. Holcombe Boulevard
Houston, Texas 77021
Phone: 713/RI 7-2700
Director: Sister Mary Pauline, RRL

School of Medical Record Science
Incarnate Word College
Santa Rosa Medical Center
745 West Houston Street
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Phone: [illegible]-3361
Director: Sister M. Benignus Mollaghan, RRL

School of Allied Health Sciences
The University of Texas
Medical Branch
Galveston, Texas 77550
Phone: 713/765-1539
Director: Miss Sally A. Mount, RRL

REGISTRATION

Registration as a medical record librarian is granted by the American Medical Record Association, Suite 1850, John Hancock Center, 875 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611 after the requirements of registration are met.

In order to qualify for registration as a Medical Record Librarian (RRL) the applicant must:

1. Be a graduate of a school for medical record librarians approved by the designated accrediting authority.
2. Or be a graduate of a school for medical record librarians approved by a foreign association with which there is an agreement of reciprocity, providing that the graduate meets the current educational requirements of the AMRA.
3. Pass the examination provided by the Education and Registration Committee, AMRA.[1]

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

In Direct Care Institutions

1. Design Patient Information System.
2. Administer Medical Record Services (planning, directing, and controlling).
3. Assist the medical staff.
4. Develop statistical and other information reports.
5. Develop, analyze, and technically evaluate health records and indexes.
6. Participate in community and professional activities.

---

[1]"Qualifications For Registration of Medical Record Librarians (R.R.L.)," Chicago, American Medical Record Association. (Statement sheet.)

In Health Agencies and Groups

1. Design health information systems.
2. Direct total health record programs for a system of health care institutions.
3. Collect and analyze patient and institution data for health care programs.
4. Provide advisory services relating to health information systems on local, national, or international levels.
5. Anticipate need for and promote continuing education.
6. Promote and engage in basic and applied research.
7. Participate in professional activities.

In Commerce

1. Provide consultant services to client.
2. Initiate, conduct, or participate in research and development of systems, services, and equipment.
3. Advise and participate in marketing systems, services, and equipment.
4. Participate in professional activities.

In Education

1. Plan and administer education programs.
2. Instruct in education programs.
3. Conduct research and contribute to professional literature.
4. Participate in development of institutional policies and procedures.
5. Develop instructional materials and methods for teaching medical record science.
6. Provide consultant services.
7. Participate in professional activities.[2]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Medical Record Librarians can be found in hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities, clinics, voluntary health agencies, government services, business organizations, individual private practice, education, and research.

---

[2]"Functions of Medical Record Personnel," Chicago, American Medical Record Association, 1970.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The professional organizations for Medical Record Librarians are:

American Medical Record Association
Suite 1850, John Hancock Center
875 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: 312/787-2672
President: Mrs. F. Faye Brown, RRL
Executive Director: Mrs. Mary J. Waterstraat, RRL

Texas Medical Record Association
Box 5999
Dallas, Texas 75222
Phone: 214/946-8181
President: Miss Maifair Offutt, RRL

(The above address and phone number are those of the President at her place of business.)

The Texas Medical Record Association is divided into seventeen (17) districts.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Accredited Medical Record Technician (ART)

Definition

The medical record technician is a specially trained assistant to the Registered Medical Record Librarian, carrying out the many technical activities within a medical record department. A medical record technician may also perform independently in small institutions under the direction and guidance of the medical staff or hospital administrator.

Qualifications

Personal: Accurate, dependable, high degree of integrity, well-groomed, articulate, and have a well-rounded personality.

Educational: One becomes a medical record technician by completing a one or two year course in an approved school for medical record technicians. Only high school graduates are qualified to enroll. During their time in school, students learn anatomy, physiology, medical terminology, medical record science, statistics, and other related subjects. Also, they receive practical experience in a selected medical record department.

Some junior or community college programs are two years in length and lead to an Associate Degree. Teh two-year program includes general education subjects as well as the required medical record technology courses.

Schools of Medical Record Technology

Amarillo College
School of Biomedical Arts and Sciences
P. O. Box 447
Amarillo, Texas 79105
Phone: 806/376-5641, Ext. 352
Director: Mrs. Ethel O. Bonham, RRL

El Centro College
Main at Lamar
Dallas, Texas 75202
Phone: 214/746-2311
Director: Miss Mildred Ford, RRL

Hendrick Memorial Hospital
North 19th and Hickory Streets
Abilene, Texas 79601
Phone: 915/677-3551
Director: Mrs. Eloise Odam, RRL

St. Philip's College
2111 Nevada Street
San Antonio, Texas 78203
Phone: 512/532-4211
Director: Mrs. Dolores Villarreal, RRL

Major Functions

In Direct Care Institutions:

1. Administer Medical Record Services - Planning. Does everything the RRL does EXCEPT "preparing departmental budget" and "participating in planning systems for communicating throughout the hospital".
2. Administer Medical Record Services - Directing. Does everything the RRL does EXCEPT "supervise related services where applicable".
3. Administer Medical Record Services - Contolling. Does everything the RRL does EXCEPT "conduct work measurement and work simplification studies" and "evaluate the cost effectiveness of medical record services".
4. Assist Medical Staff.
5. Develop Statistical and Other Informative Reports.
6. Develop, Analyze, and Technically Evaluate Health Records and Indexes.
7. Participates in Community and Professional Activities.

In Health Agencies and Groups:

May assist RRL in her functions in these agencies.

In Commerce:

Acts as consultant to extended care facilities and nursing homes; otherwise, works under direction of RRL.[3]

Career Opportunities

Medical record technicians may be found in hospitals, nursing homes, and public health agencies.

Certification

The medical record technician is accredited by the American Medical Record Association after passing the Accreditation Examination given by that organization. Those who have graduated from an approved school for medical record technicians or who have received a certificate of satisfactory completion of the correspondence course are eligible to write the Accreditation Examination.

Group Organization

The medical record technician is eligible for membership in the American Medical Record Association and the Texas Medical Record Association.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "Qualifications For Registration of Medical Record Librarians (R.R.L.)," Chicago, American Medical Record Association. (Statement sheet.)

2. "Functions of Medical Record Personnel," Chicago, American Medical Record Association, 1970.

---

[3]Ibid.

SOCIAL WORK

S O C I A L W O R K

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL WORK

"Social work seeks to enhance the social functioning of individuals, singly and in groups, by activities focused upon their social relationships which constitute the interaction between man and his environment. These activities can be grouped into three functions: restoration of impaired capacity, provision of individual and social resources, and prevention of social dysfunction."[1]

There are five basic methods of social work: casework, group work, community organization, administration, and research. All of these methods are concerned with change. Change is probably the most characteristic common element of methods of social work and is clearly implied in the "enhancement" goal of social work.

PRESERVICE PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Qualifications for Entrance

Personal

High degree of moral integrity, ability to wo k with people, intelligent, perceptive.

Educational

A bachelor's degree with a good academic record from an accredited college or university with an adequate distribution of work in social services and humanities.

---

[1]Boehm, Werner W. "Objectives of the Social Work Curriculum of the Future" in THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE CURRICULUM STUDY, Volume I, New York, Council on Social Work Education, p. 54.

Social Work Schools in Texas

"It is in the graduate school of social work, in programs leading to the master's degree in social work, that basic preparation for the professional practice of social work takes place."[2]

Arlington

School of Social Work
The University of Texas at Arlington
Arlington, Texas 76010
Phone: 817/CR 5-3211
Dean: Fernando G. Torgerson, Ph.D.

Austin

School of Social Work
The University of Texas at Austin
Austin, Texas 78705
Phone: 512/471-3434
Dean: Jack Otis, Ph.D.

Houston

School of Social Work
The University of Texas at Houston
Houston, Texas 77
Phone: 713/869-5244
Dean: Daniel E. O'Keefe, Ph.D.

San Antonio

Worden School of Social Service
Our Lady of the Lake College
San Antonio, Texas 78207
Phone: 512/434-7255
Dean: Daniel E. Jennings, DSW

---

[2] CLOSING THE GAP ... IN SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER, Report of the Departmental Task Force on Social Work Education and Manpower, Washington, D. C., Office of the Under Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, November 1965, p. 48.

LICENSURE, REGISTRATION OR CERTIFICATION

There is no licensure or registration for Social Workers. However, a social worker is eligible for membership in the Academy of Certified Social Workers if he 1) holds a Master's Degree from a School of Social Work accredited by the Council on Social Work Education, 2) has been a full member of National Association of Social Workers for two years, and 3) has had two years of acceptable paid professional employment in one agency full-time (minimum 30 hours per week) or three years part-time (minimum 20 hours per week) under the supervision by a member of the Academy of Certified Social Workers.[3]

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

Restoration

This function seeks to identify and control or eliminate those factors in the interactional process that have caused a breakdown or impairment of social relationship. It aims at a return to a maximum level of functioning. This function may be seen as curative and rehabilitative.

Provision of Resources

This function entails the creation, enrichment, improvement, and better coordination of social resources and the mobilization of existing but inoperative, individual capacity for interaction in the physical, intellectual, emotional, or spiritual realms. This function may be seen as developmental and educational.

This function derives its rationale from the socially sanctioned nature of social work which obligates the profession to contribute to the welfare of the community.

Prevention

This function entails discovery, control, and elimination of conditions and situations that potentially could hamper effective social functioning. The following sub-division may be identified.

---

[3] MANUAL FOR NASW CHAPTERS IN REVIEWING APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ACADEMY OF CERTIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS, New York, National Association of Social Workers, February 1966.

1. Prevention of problems in the area of interaction between individuals and groups.

2. Prevention of social ills. This is designed to collect and interpret data on the evidence and predictability of problems in interaction. In combination with related aspects of the function of provision, this aspect of prevention contributes to the creation of social health.

In practice, the three functions of social work are not entirely separable. Activities carried on in relation to any given problem in interaction may simultaneously have restorative, provisional, and preventive functions, or may have implications for one while emphasizing another.

The degree of the worker's emphasis on one function and consciousness of its relation to the other functions will be influenced by the program of the agency where the work is done.[4]

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities in social work are almost unlimited because, "Meeting the demand for competent and sufficient social work manpower for health, education, and welfare services is a major problem in virtually every community across the country. It is a concern that has become increasingly important during the past decade, and it now occupies the serious attention of program administrators, policymakers, and legislators as new social services recognized as essential to the general welfare and strength of the Nation are developed."[5]

Included in social welfare is an organized system of functions and services under public and private auspices. The agencies whose "primary function is to provide social services" to individuals, families, groups, and communities, "are: public welfare and voluntary family service agencies, child welfare agencies, both public and voluntary, settlement houses and community centers, youth-serving organizations, programs for the aging and the handicapped, and community action programs."[6]

---

[4]Boehm, Werner W., op. cit., pp. 51-52.
[5]CLOSING THE GAP ... IN SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER, op. cit., p. 3.
[6]Ibid. p. 7

The program focus of these agencies and of the operation of private practice is on strengthening family life and enhancing individual social functioning; or preventing, remedying, or coping with the results of individual or group social breakdown; or, on the development of community conditions which are supportive of individuals and family functioning.

"Social services offered to individuals or groups, in conjunction with public or voluntary health, education, or other programs:

1. In the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation in physical or mental illness, and in the treatment and care of the physically or mentally handicapped in hospitals and clinics, and in institutions for the chronically ill; in rehabilitation centers; in comprehensive community health services; and in public health programs of prevention and control.

2. In educational programs, in school systems and in special schools and classes for exceptional, retarded, or handicapped children; in vocational training of youth and adults and other educational programs, including those designed to reach the educationally and economically impoverished.

3. In the correction or treatment of treatment of legally defined socially deviant behavior, both in juvenile and adult courts; in probation and parole services; in prisons, reformatories, and training schools; in voluntary rehabilitation and residential treatment centers; or in community action programs to prevent delinquency.

4. In housing and urban renewal programs, in the provision of social services to residents, individually or in groups, and in community organization and development within such programs.

5. In the social insurance programs, in services to individuals and families in relation to benefits.

6. In recreational and cultural programs.

7. In industry and in labor organizations, in services to employees and members.

8. In the military services.

Social planning activities and the organized development of social policy to foster conditions supportive of individual and social well-being, and to eliminate environmental conditions hostile to the welfare of individuals, families, groups, and communities, at national and state levels; in community councils and in neighborhood and regional social planning organizations; and in organized fund raising for special welfare purposes in community chests and united funds."[7]

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The professional organization for social workers is:

National Association of Social Workers
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016
Phone: 212/686-7128
President: Thitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Director: Chauncey Alexander

The National Association of Social Workers is an association of more than 50,000 professional social workers, organized "to promote the quality and effectiveness of social work practice in the United States of America", through continuous interpretation to increase public understanding and acceptance of social work, development of personnel standards to contribute to effective practice and well-being of practitioners; the study of practice and continuing education of its members to provide for improved service through clearer definition of jobs and professional development.

The NASW has 173 chapters covering all of the USA where members work together to fulfill the association's purpose in their communities. The Texas organization is:

National Association of Social Workers
Texas Council of NASW Chapters
725 Commodore Perry Building
Austin, Texas 78701
Phone: 512/477-5876
President: Wilfrid Calnan
Executive Director:

---

[7] Ibid. pp. 7-8

In Texas there are nine Chapters. All nine Chapters meet national requirements for Chapter status and have delegate representation on the Texas Council.

Functions of Texas Council are derived from its purpose as stated in Article II, By-Laws of the Texas Council of NASW Chapters, adopted March 23, 1963, Revised July 1965, Amended February 1969.

> "The Texas Council of NASW Chapters shall be a deliberative and action body whose purpose is to give thoughtful consideration to matters of statewide concern to professional social work; make selective areas of study and action; lay the foundation for future action through its own action or by delegation of studies to be made by individual chapters."[8]

Further, the purpose of the Council shall be:

A. To facilitate communication among Texas NASW Chapters.

B. To provide a unified voice in general matters that affect or may affect the professional practices and standards of social work.

C. To provide a unified voice in legislative matters that affect or may affect the professional practices and standards of social work.

D. To cooperate and communicate with other organizations in relation to appropriate goals and desired actions of NASW.

E. To make available to statewide bodies, advice and counsel regarding:

   1. Professional practices and standards in field of social work, and
   2. Appointments of concern to the field of social work.

F. To provide a unified voice in legislative matters that affect or may affect broad social issues of concern to the profession of social work.

G. To secure, provide, and disseminate facts and information pertinent to the foregoing six general purposes.

---

[8]By-Laws of the Texas Council of NASW Chapters, Article II - Purpose.

"It is now possible to staff a program in an agency with maximum effectiveness in service through combined and selective use of social workers with graduate professional social work education; social workers with a college degree and inservice training in social work; and social welfare technicians and ancillary personnel prepared through high school and vocational education for a variety of specific occupations."[9]

The Texas State Department of Public Welfare has a Manpower Development Project funded for three years by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to promote education and recruitment of the baccalaureate social work graduate into either an immediate position of employment in social work upon graduation or entry into a graduate school of social work. The Council on Social Work Education is cooperating with this Project by consulting with interested colleges and universities which have strong liberal arts foundation and fully developed supporting courses in the social sciences to develop an undergraduate social welfare program in accordance with its Guidelines.

The Department of Public Welfare is the largest single employer of the baccalaureate degree social worker.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Boehm, Werner W., "Objectives of the Social Work Curriculum of the Future", in THE COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF THE CURRICULUM STUDY, Volume I, New York, Council on Social Work Education.

2. CLOSING THE GAP ...IN SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER, Report of the Departmental Task Force on Social Work Education and Manpower, Washington, D.C., Office of the Under Secretary, U.S.Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, November 1965.

3. MANUAL FOR NASW CHAPTERS IN REVIEWING APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ACADEMY OF CERTIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS, New York, National Association of Social Workers, February 1966.

---

[9] CLOSING THE GAP ...IN SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER, op. cit., p. 9.